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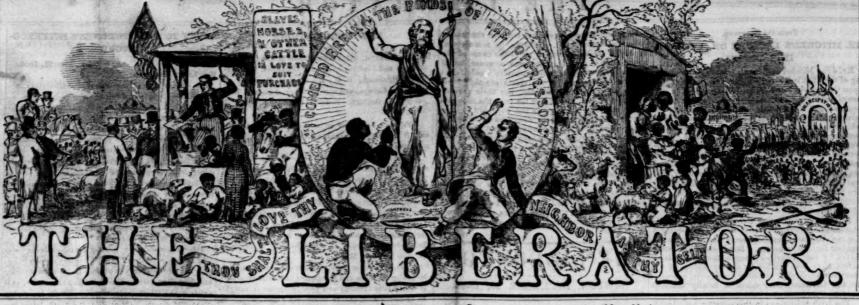
WI SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Turns Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. ice copies will be sent to one address for TEN to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

ed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. idvertisements making less than one square inere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aup receive subscriptions for the Liberator. tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

Flathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Staveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

F 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehold! lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, f preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for sLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERESY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-CATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 52.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1355.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MIRACT PROM THE INAUGURAL AD-DRESS OF GOV. ALLSTON, OF B. C. With regard to our Federal Relations, I would might be hopeful of the future. But the his-reof the present Congress, the forbidding as-

of New England, and the many repeiling answerses which mark the recent Federal in, taken in connection with their antecato the South-to constitute a solemn warning to the South-country, which we cannot overlook and must fail to heed. God grant it may serve to draw tes affected nearer together in confidence

which succeeded, twenty-eight years the staple States the burden ective tariff, strengthened and emboldened various successes, and embittered by the gling with it of a reckless fanaticism, it rebuked, or the bond of Union will be

onal Union is justly to be asthis wonderful progress in prosperity and of the United States. Abroad, it is known the 'American Union; ' and adow of which his life and property are At home, we recognize it as Federal—comindependent States, and integral parts, ich, as it enjoys the benefits derived erms of the Constitution, cannot escape dity for the co-existing duties imposed on the observance of those terms, in rit as to herself, it is the right and sance of the same is rendered on her It is sad to perceive that the States of Eastern and Northern section are diverging re and more from their ancient affection and amon duty to the Southern and Southwestern thus nursing estrangement of feeling among towards us, and hostility to the inion (our birthright) which has constituted so an element of their wealth, as well as

in African slaves was held, legalized and in a majority of the confederated States, eriod of the admission of the five States organized in the Northwestern Terriveeded by Virginia, the number of States still ch property was reduced to one half of eracy. Most of the other half or secos deny their o'ligation to recognise this propco-States where it is an institution.

in order to preserve, in some measure, the protect the rights of the Southern States chalf, we must preserve the equilibrium en the two sections, in at least one of the deril Councils. That equilibrium in the Senate as disturbed by the irregular admission of Cali-min—it may be restored by the admission of

the Federal Government, that States which adhere the institution of domestic slavery shall no name be admitted into the Union, then the Southem States, unless their people shall have become uterly blind to their own interests and safety, whing common cause for a common interest, will combine to throw off that Government, or will of a wise and brave accestry, and regardless of their duty to posterity. ast now, the country rests in momentary calm, after the unhappy troubles in Kansas, and the exing excitement of a heated canvass for President and Vice President of the United States; zeitement pervading the whole land, which betrayed, throughout the borders of New agland, a fanatical bitterness of hostility to ern institutions, which cannot fail in using Southern people warmly in their vindication bratefully we have received as a heritage those prove them, without quarreling with oth if (if they only let us alone) because they can-(keeping always in view our accountabil ty to Him.) faithfully will we transmit them to our children. We, of the States' Rights school, have been identified in the late election with the nocratic party. That party has triumphed, I sincerely sympathize in that triumph. arely sympathize in the smould we be for this, as for all, east of God's blessings on our efforts in the right

At a moment when defeat would have been de-Structive to the peace and order of our common country—when revolution and anarchy would have been the consequence of a triumph to those these motto seems to be 'rule or unruss has resulted, as the people of this State desired, in the appointment of Electors favorable to our views—favorable to the election of a distin-guished citizen of Pennsylvania, ripe in states— Danship, experienced and wise in diplomacy, bound in constitutional law, of honest and remark.

able equanimity.
It is true, he is not familiar with Southern socity, and knows not the people who so warmly statistical him: but I regard it as due to our own stare in the late contest—to the common bond of union which still subsists-to the few persistent aprities, and the several respectable minorities in the North and East—to the fair promises and heast purposes of the President elect himself, to reader to his Administration a candid consideration, and reasonable, generous support. So long as it shall prove able to resist the sinister influwill be brought to bear opon it by Sies which will be brought to bear upon it by flose who possess the design and facility to com-line against the interests of the plantation States, so long, I am persuaded, you will be unwilling to embarrass or obstruct its legitimate progress. Maintaining firmly, however, the principles of ining firmly, however, the States' Rights, State Equality, we will devote our sergies to the increase of the moral power, the etive capital, and the commercial independ-

nmonwealth. Let us do all that properly may be done to ele-tate the standard of education, and diffuse its light more widely.

et as extend our borders by facilitating inland Communicating already by means of communicating already by means of committee with the States north and south of

Monday evenings last invited to King's Hall to hear Miss Susan B. Anthony and A. M. Powell hold forth on that exaggerated form of politics— Abolitionism. We had imagined that the election had put these isms to flight, at least for a season; but it seems that we were mistaken. Republicanism in its simpler form having proved a dead fail-are, a more extravagant and offensive type of the same sentiment is immediately brought upon the

Miss Anthony has visited us before, as a lecturmiss Anthony has visited us before, as a lecture or or Women's Rights. She is well known throughout the State and elsewhere by her frequent performances in that capacity. She is possessed of considerable talents, but is thoroughly fanatical in her opinions. On the slavery question, she is an out-and-out Abolitionist—surpussion, she is an out-and-out Abolitionist—surpussion of Carriero out Harding Head in her opinions. ing even Garrison-out Heroding Herod in her zeal. She was fally supported by her colleague, Mr. Powell,—a young man of prepossessing appearance, of apparently good education, and of fair abilities. The audiences on both evenings were small; so small, indeed, as to elicit some severe observations from the speakers. The fact is, Abolitionism commands but little sympathy in this place. It is too exclusive, too aggressive, too absurd. It yields nething to the honest sentiments of variance as weapon by which the police were labor of breaking stone has been suspended. It this place. It is too exclusive, too aggressive, too absurd. It yields nething to the honest sentiments of its opnonents, but proclaims against She was fully supported by her colleague, this place. It is too exclusive, too aggressive, too aggressiv

editor, we notice, rejoices in the name of Cantwell. (!)

SELECTIONS. .

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE CHARLSTON WORKHOUSE, AS SEEN BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Those who desire to understand the system of terrorism which necessarily prevails in a slave-holding community, will be interested in the de-flat blades from four to six inches wide, and scription which we publish to-day of the celebrat-ed 'Workhouse,' which forms a prominent feature among the institutions of Charleston, the metropolis of South Carolina chivalry. This description is from the pen of a gentleman who has made a study of the social and political institutions of the South, and who, during a residence of many years in that quarter, enjoyed ample facilities of

Mr. Adams, the author, was formerly the editor of the Georgian newspaper, in Savannah. Subsequently, he resided in Charleston, where he was treated with much consideration until he took part with the British Consul Mathew in his opposition to the law imprisoning colored seamen. It was, to the law imprisoning colored seamen. It was, which has been illustrated by the genius of Mrs.

Having viewed it from without, let us look Having viewed it from without, let us look wend our way to the great 'Guard-House,' a dewithin. You enter at the east front, through a massive Gothic door or gate, and find yourself in a spacious vestibule, with broad stairs leading to the right and left. Facing you in the vestibule, and inserted into the wall, are marble tablets, on which is inscribed, in bold lettering, the names of the architect and designer, the date of the laying the locomotive with the States north and south of as, let us turn with earnestness and energy toward the west, and carve for it a pathway through the Blue Ridge, the mountain barrier which alone obstracts its swift course to the Mississippi. Standing on our own loved soil of Carolina, which is faunced by the sea-breeze, and open to the froit-fall commerce of the ocean, let our people unite, the famous the hand of fellowship to our inland neighbors of Tannessee and Kentucky.

By doing our full share toward providing the

surrection among the slaves. 'Young Charles-ton' in time triumphed, and this castellated slavepen-we can call it by no more appropriate name-

facilities of travel, let us invite them to a closer gallery, round which you may walk, looking into communion with us at once—social, commercial, political.

These, gentlemen, are objects which I deem worthy of your attention, and well descring the exercise of our best powers to attain them. In them shows are confined. The 'workhouse' transful apphrisaine to the will of Him who is the savers a double purpose; these convicted of rescrise of our best powers to attain them. In trustful submission to the will of Him who is the only source of wisdom and power, I turn to my duty, and will receive the cath of office from the lips of the Speaker.

REPUBLICANISM GONE TO SEED.

The good people of Malone were on Sunday and Monday evenings last invited to King's Hall to hear Miss Susan B. Anthony and A. M. Powell disc. Safety and economy, two desirable objects, are here nicely combined. The cells are without beds, and during the chilly autumn nights, much suffering to the human beings thus confined is a natural result. One warm blanket is considered a sufficient covering; and you not unfrequently see in the papers a notice from the workhouse keepers' to owners to provide blankets for their slaves, or it will be done by the institution and charged to them. This is strongly suggestive of suffering to which these poor mortals are sub-d. Under a former regime, in the days of the old workhouse, it was customary to set slaves confined for crimes to work at breaking stones. For this purpose, they were supplied with sharpd hammers, with handles about four feel These hammers, during an attempt at insurrection, somewhat celebrated as being headed

Having walked round the galleries, looked into the narrow pens that line their sides, and glanced at the area where dealers in slave merchandise.

The Gazette is a 'Demogratic' journal, published at Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. The principal the stairs, turn short to the right, and enter a small dark room about sixteen feet square. We are in the 'Punishment Room.' Here ingenuity would seem to have exhausted itself in devising in-struments of torture. We say torture—for when man is reduced to merchandise, submission must follow; and when every other means fail to pro-duce it, torture is resorted to. In many instan-ces, the master, in sending his slave to be punished at the workhouse, seeks rather to excite terror than inflict pain. Hence the appearance of the 'Punishment Room' is made a means to that end.

Fantastically-shaped caps for smothering the handles three feet long, called paddles; broad leathern straps, ropes and cowhides—all hang, here and there, suspended upon the walls. A block and tackle, similar to that used on shipboard, hangs suspended from the centre of the ceiling; while underneath, a platform stretches across the floor. Upon this platform the slave is made to stand, his feet being fast secured to it with cords His wrists are then secured in a double shackle to which the block is booked on, and the victim ment are very considerable, and are part of the

perquisites of the keeper.

Powerless, but writhing in the agony of his A MAGNIFICENT SLAVE-PEN.

HOW THEY SUPPRESS SERVILE INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the outskirts of the city of Charleston, to the west, there rises a building of gigantic proportions, which, viewed from a distance, the stranger might mistake for a castle. It covers more than an aere of ground, is built of brick and stone, and coated with brown mortar, which, in stone, and coated with brown mortar, which, in uncommon thing that females, delicate and fair of the clear atmosphere, adds a singular boldness to skin, are punished in this manner. If you be a stone, and coated with brown mortar, which, in the clear atmosphere, adds a singular boldness to its outlines. In form square, its high, castellated walls, its suspicious looking port-holes, its turrets and watch-towers and well-towers, on a nearer view, give out strong evidence of its being a fort—in other words, a means to arming the fears of the community. Its position, however, at once divests you of the idea that it was built as a means of defending the city from the attacks of an enemy from without. We will tell you, reader, that it is neither a fort nor a castle; it is simply the 'Charleston Workhouse,'—a municipal slave-pen—grand and imposing without, and full of bleeding hearts within. It was built by the city, at an enormous expense. The design was suggested by one Ledgre Hutchinson, a gentleman of fine taste, who had travelled much in Europe, where he conceived the plan of fashioning this municipal slave-pen after a celebrated castle on the Rhine. Mr. Hutchinson being several times elected Mayor of the city of Charleston, in augurated one of his terms by introducing a proposal to build this magnificent institution, the policy of which was, at that time, considered too extravagant to be taken into serious consideration. policy of which was, at that time, considered too extravagant to be taken into serious consideration. by the while, not to attempt to indict a punish-This gave rise to a strong opposition. The question became one of parties. 'Young Charleston' went for it: 'Old Charleston' opposed it. The necessity for such a building was argued upon various grounds, one of which was, that it would supply a place of refuge as well as defence for the inhabitants of the city, in the event of an interest of the city in the event of an interest of a city in the event of an interest of the city in the event of an interest of the city in the event of an interest of the city in the event of a city in the was too delicate to withstand. The girl was the daughter of a 'gentleman' belonging to was the daughter of a 'gentleman' be tidious will, no doubt, say that these things had better remain untold, for the motto now is, When chivalry speaks, let homanity be domb! Lot us leave this castellated slave-pen, (called

by the fastidious 'Hutchinson's Folly,') with its heart-sick victims and its dungeons of torture, and wend our way to the great 'Guard-House,' a de-

From the Boston Atlas. THE SKELETON OF THE HOUSE.

help put it down; and considering the alarming head which it appears to have got in Tennessee, very hard work it will be to put it down. We cannot suppose anything more frightful here at the North than a general rising of the employed against the employers. What should we say of all our field hands swaying their broadaxes, of all our carpenters coming at us with chisels, of a thousand mechanics skulking about us in a state of conspiracy? We should give ourselves up for lost at once. They may find matters easier at the South, but the exigency for putting nine hundred lashes upon the back of a white man does not prove that they find it a great deal easier.

was dead. He applied to the Judge for permission to go home and attend the funeral, offer permission to go home and attend the funeral, offer any any amount of bail that might be required; Judge Lecompte positively refused to admit him to bail. After a short delay, the prosecuting attorney came down, and, on his own responsibility, let Mr. Wilson go home to see his wife buried, by his giving \$1,000 bail to appear at Court next week at Tecumseh. His only crime is in being a Free State man.

I will give one other little scene of prison life of an affecting character. One of our number, and also one of the first settlers of Lawrence, has been sick for some three weeks past. A day or two

ove that they find it a great deal easier.

In the second place, we think these insurrecons show, that in our care and guardianship of future land-owner of Kansas from having his throat cut by his own servants. This may be very fool-ish. Gentlemen who walk about our streets in perfect ease, who do not find it necessary of a father for the bread they eat. He is now sick morning to hang fifteen of their laborers, who have in a loathsome prison—and for what crime? Benot yet been driven to the hardship of putting nine hundred lashes upon the back of a fellow white man, tell us that we are wrong in our view of slavery. Perhaps we are. But if we are to give upour opinion, they must send us better illustrations of the working of the system in Franklin, inheritance above; to that land of rest where I of the working of the system in Franklin,

write to let you know of my present situation and surroundings. I have written to many of my friends in Cincinnati since I left, and suppose you may have heard frequently from me, through them, during the Summer. But my situation for the last few months may not have been so well known, for I am now where I am forbidden to write, unless my letters pass through the inspection of my bitter worth City.

Yours, in the undying love of Freedom,

O. M. MARSH. with the British Consul Mathew in his opposition to the law inprisoning colored seamen. It was to the law inprisoning colored seamen. It was understand, for this offence that Mr. Adams was thrown into prison, on his release from which he went to London, in 1852, where the publication of 'Our World,' a novel, and other works illustrative of Southern life, has given him considerable reputation in the department of literature which has been illustrated by the genius of Mrs. known to the world-that our correspondence will

be of a treasonable character.

You have heard, no doubt, though the public prints, of the battle of Hickory Point, and the prints, of the battle of Hickory Point, and the party of Free State men who were there taken prisoners, while camped the night after the battle, by a company of United States dragoons, under the command of Capt. Wood. I am one of the 101 prisoners then taken. Since our imprisonment, which has now been of two months' duration, we have suffered all that our enemies could heap apon us. Short of provisions; without beds or blankets; many sick, without care and attention necessary for their recovery, and all surrounded necessary for their recovery, and all surrounded with the most abominable filth; added to all this. insults and contumely have been heaped upon us without stint. If we appeared near the windows of our prison after night, the guard would frequentby amuse themselves by stoning us. Often have we had guns and pistols cocked and pointed at us, and if we chanced to come too near our guards we would have a sudden reminder of the fact by a sharp prick of the bayonet. One of our number has been cruelly murdered by inhuman conduct while sick—poor William Bowles of Missouri, a true lover of our cause, and we sadly mourn his

Fifteen of our number were first tried and ac quitted; nine were released, and six held over on ther charges. Immediately on their acquittal, twenty more took their place in the Court room, and last Saturday morning, a packed jury, mostl from Missouri, brought in a verdict of Manslaugh ter. Sentence, five years hard labor in the Penitentiary. The balance of the Hickory Point pristentiary. The balance of the Hickory Point pris-oners have succeeded in getting a change of venue, and to-morrow we go to Tecumseh to be ready for our trial next week, if our friends do not take the matter into their own hands and dispense with both judge and jury. Here in Lecompton, it has been the common street-talk that some of our number,

and all his acts have been brought to bear in crushing out the Free State party.

At first we believed his protestations, but now he stands unmasked before us, a two-faced politician; one that would sell his very soul for popularity, and we estimate his words at their true value. The Federal Government also, that should be the standard of the stand Fifty-seven members of the House of Representity, and we estimate his words at their true value. The Federal Government also, that should throw its strong arm of protection around each of its subjects, is bearing down with its whole power upon those who love Freedom better than Slavery. Though there is at present such a dark cloud lowering over the Free State party in Kansas, still to me that cloud has a golden fringe, a silver lining, that bids me look speedily for the dawn of a brighter, happier day, for the now crushed and oppressed freemen of this beautiful land. We were told to-day by Col. Titus, the Governor's newly appointed aid, and who is also the life and soal of the Ruffian party, that they were getting ready the bell and chan, and the convicts' striped gar's, as rapidly as possible, for those who had been con-

Southern divines—we have supposed that the condition of the negro slave was pleasant, and that the equition of his master was especially pleasant. It was, as they pictured it, something patriarchi, Mosaic, Abrahamic. There were, it is true, masters; but under their mild sway, negroes were grasping at, and gathering in, most of the blessings of life. We have been told that it was a system of labor not only profitable, but pleasant; that it brought not merely cash, but contentment. It shocks all our views of morality, and of political economy, therefore, to read the ordinary telegraphic despatches in the newspapers. What shall we say of these stories from Nashville! Excitement in regard to an attempted negro insurrection continuing! All Franklin (Tenn.) thrown into consulsions! Muskets and powder found in the possession of negroes! Fifteen negroes (fitteen thousand dollars' worth) hung! a most alarming sacrifice of the patriarchal property! Even under the blessed institution, one white man is to receive nine hundred lashes, but dies before he gets the last one.

Of course, we shall be told that these domestic matters are none of our business. That they are not our business is true in two senses. In the first place, if one of these grand slave insurrections breaks out, we must shoulder our muskets and help put it down; and considering the alarming, head which it appears to have got in Tennessee, very hard work it will be to put it down. We cannot suppose anything more firghtful here at.

Judge lecompte positively refused to admit him to defending their lives, hones and same income. They will go up on the stand sold prefered to admit him to the defending their lives, hones and same judge refused to liberate him. Last night one of his neglectory hard work it will be to put it down. We cannot suppose anything more firghtful here at.

Judge lecompte positively refused to admit him to ludge for permission to go home and attend the funeral, offering any amount of bail that might be required; judge lecompte positivel

sick for some three weeks past. A day or two since his family, consisting of a wife and four small children came to see him. His wife has been in tions show, that in our care and guardianship of the territories, we are right in trying to keep out of them an institution, or rather a system of labor—for institution it can never be which is liable to Just before she left her husband they wept in each other's arms, and among the last words spoken was a sad sight. That wife and those children are dependent upon the daily labor of the husband and father for the bread they eat. He is now sick and in a loathsome prison—and for what crime? Be-

tions of the working of the system in Franklin, Tennessee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LETTER FROM A PREE STATE PRISON-ER IN RANSAS.

POLITICAL PRISON, LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 13.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking a few lines from an old friend might possess some little interest to you, I write to let you know of my present situation and surroundings. I have written to many of my

A VISIT TO THE PREE STATE PRISONERS. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LECOMPTON. (K. T.) Nov. 28, 1856. It is hardly possible to conceive a more wretched or dilapidated building than the plank house in which the Free State prisoners are kept. Like a shed in a farmer's barn-yard, it is expected only sned in a lariner's barn-yard, it is expected only to answer the purpose of a shelter, to keep sheep under and retire to when it rains. Sentinels are stationed around it, and form a kind of barn-yard wall, to prevent escape. Two pieces of cannon are planted on elevated ground at a short distance, and commanding the prison, designed, I suppose, if the soldiers should all escape, to spite them by firing into the tottering buildings.

The filth and dirt in which they are compelled

to live are almost indescribable, and to speak of the vermin would be sickening; yet some of them are very intelligent men, and it seemed strange to hear men who looked so bad talk so well. I found one phonographic reporter and five printers among them. Poor typo!—there has hardly been a scrape since the trouble between Faust and the Devil that printers have not been seduced into. Forced to toil all night by gas light till eyes ache and brain reels, that the merchant and professional man may be served with late news with their hot coffee reels, that the merchant and professional man may be served with late news with their hot coffee, at cock-crow, when ghosts vanish into their graves, they leave their labor, and crawl to their homessometimes to sleep, and sometimes to substitute, at that unseasonable hour, stimulants and dissipaion for the rest and restoration nature requires. Intelligent, and conversant with all the stirring events of the day-excitable and unsteady from the nature of their business, it is no wonder they embrace every opportunity to escape from wearisome toil to une ppreciated danger, and to gratify their love of excitement whenever a chance offers by fighting and fillibustering. I happened to have Pitman's last Phonographic Magazine in my pocket. The reporter received it with eagerness. He had not seen any of that kind of literature for months.

the common street talk that some of our number, at least, should be bung, no matter what the verdict of the jury might be.

The advent of Governor Geary into Kansas was a hard blow to the Free State party. From his first appearance among us, he has ever been blowing hot and cold with the same breath. He has ever been speaking honeyed words to both Free State and Pro-Slavery men, but his whole power and all his acts have been brought to bear in crushing out the Free State party.

I met to-day one of the prisoners that escaped last night, but did not recognize him, because he was well dressed. He remarked with truth, that these prisoners could not be more completely disguised than by being dressed decently. The Government seems disposed to afford them, by the manner in which they are kept there, ample opportunity for a most effectual disguise, should they be fortunate enough to escape.

Fifty-seven members of the House of Represen

doubt whether a single vote in either House would have been given against the resolution. Now we have fifty-seven members in that branch of the legislature in which the pre-slavery party has the least strength attempting to vote down a resolution expressive of the natural and generous detestation in which every heart, not hardened by custom or interest or some other cause must held the test. or interest or some other cause, must hold the traf-fic in human beings. More than half of Mr. Buchanan's party in the House of Representatives registered their names against Mr. Etheridge's

registered their names against Mr. Etheridge's resolution.

It is true that some of their professed to vote against the resolution because it was unessonable. We all know what that means. The Wilmot Proviso was at first opposed because it was unessonable by members of Congress who afterwards opposed it because it was, as they said, unconstitutional and unjust to the South. The fifty-seven, in another session of Congress, will probably be bolder. What they now object to as ill-timed, they will then denounce as ill-grounded. The party formed for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise grew up from a small beginning—smaller than that of these friends of the slave trade. It was feeble at first—a few bold-faced leaders with a few hesitating and equivocating followers—yet it triumphtating and equivocating followers-yet it triumphed at last.

to n, was as to n, de as to n,

Instead, therefore, of regarding the vote of yeserday in the light in which some seem to regard t, as a final and decisive triamph of the right, we look upon it as the formation of a distinct party for the revival of the slave trade. Let such a reso-lution as that of Mr. Etheridge be brought forward in the next Congress, and the vote against it will be stronger, and the language of its adversaries more decided, than it was yesterday.—N. Y. Post.

THE THREAT PULPILLED.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA IN ONE ENTIRE ACT. (Copyright not secured.) DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Senator Toombs and his Slaves.

Scene—Bunker Hill—Hail Columbia, with the American Eagle in her arms, and the American Flag applied to her weeping eyes, leaning against the Monument in the distance. Enter Senator Toombe, solue.

TOOMBS .- So, this is Bunker Hill. A hill, indeed. Why, such a heap of dirt as this would not be called a hill at all, down South. We have higher hills in Georgia which have never yet been amed in history, and here are these presumptuous Yankees making a great row about their Bunker Hill, as though it were a mountain. But I have made a threat to call the roll of my slaves on this renowned hillock, and I have come to fulfil it. It shall be done. He takes a record from his section. renowned hillock, and I have come to felfil it. It shall be done. (He takes a paper from his pocket, and unrolls it after the manner of Leporello in Don Juan.) Ha! here they are. First in the list (with a loud voice,) E—d E—tt!
(A mid voice replies)—Here.
TOOMBS.—R—s C—te!
VOICE (with alacrity, and glibly.)—Here, massa. May I hab de honor of polishing up dem glittering generalities of massa's boots!
TOOMBS.—R—t C. W——p!
VOICE—I am here.

Voice —I am here.
Toomss.—G—e S. H—d! Come, hurry up

Voice .- I am here. Please don't destroy the

Tooms.—I will see about it. G——e I.——t!
Voice.—Here, massa.
(A slow coach rolls up the hill, from which a pack-

age of papers is thrown.)
Toombs.—Why, what is this? I have

you.

Voice (from the coach, as of one dying.)—It is

The B—n C—r, come to offer its services—if
you will please accept them, and save the country.

Toomes.—Good! Ha! ha! ha we done the I have fulfilled my threat; so, I'll to the

outh again. (Hail Columbia wipes her eyes, the granite Monu-ent looks bluer than usual, and the curtain falls.) -New York Tribune.

KIDNAPPING CASES. We copied a few days ago an 'Appeal' in behalf of a free colored man, late a resident of Rochester, and now held in slavery, near Macon, Georgia. The kidnappers demand seven hundred dollars as a ransom. We learn that cases like this are not rare. There are four applications now on file in the Executive Department of this State, graving for the Greener's interference. this State, praying for the Governor's interference in rescuing free citizens of this State from Southern bondage. The evidence is conclusive that the unhappy men were once respectable freemen, and residents of the Empire State. In one case, the Governor of Virginia was ap-pealed to by Gov. Clark, but he answered through

his Secretary of State, admitting the facts, 'In this case, it is believed the Executive has no power to interfere. In another case, a North Carolina gentleman writes, 'If the boy left your State for any improper conduct, (which was not the fact) it may be as well to let him have a good master, and try a few years of wholesome plantation labor.' Governor Clark has exhausted his power in efforts to redeem these poor colored men from bondage. Whether any further legislation is necessary to

neet such cases, we are unable to say.

It is said, by the way, that Gov. De Witt Clinton. after unsuccessfully appealing to the Governor of Virginia, many years ago, to restore a kidnapped man, threatened to send an army of New York soldiers into the Old Dominion to bring him away by force and that the successful was away by force, and that thereupon the slave was delivered up and restored to his home and freedom. In this case, we are also told, the negro had been a playmate of Gov. Clinton's, when they were boys together.—Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 17th.

Brooks at Washington. Mr. Sumner's protracted absence from his seat, in consequence of continued debility, the effect of the fearful blows indicted upon him by the reffian Brooks, is much regretted in Washington circles, legislative, social and diplomatic, in all of which he has ever been a decided favorite. The feeling against his assailant, though not expressed in a way to attract the att.ntion of a casual visitor, is nevertheless strong and deep. He is looked upon by the mass of those who treat him with the respect which ought to be commanded by the office he fills, with feelings of detestation and abhorrence. Nor is he satisfied with his own conduct. Some days age, Brooks met in the Rotunda of the Capitol a Massachusetts lady with whom he was formerly on excellent relations. She had not been to Washington before, however, since the Sumner assault. Approaching her, Brooks bowed politely and familiarly, when the lady vindicated the spirit of the true woman, who knows how to rebuke a wrong which has become national, by turning coldly from him without returning his recognition. A gentleman who witnessed the transaction describes Brooke's confosion and mortification as most humiliating. — Washngton correspondent of the New York Times.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to speak on the leading questions of the day. He commenced by quoting the remarks of Daniel Webster, in eulogy of the ordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passed that measure were deserving of more honor than Solon or Lycurgus, and the Legislators of antiquity. That tribute of insticute to the great was Solon or Lycargus, and the light work it quity. That tribute of justice to the great work of the old Congress of the Confederation brought upon him and his section of the Union the charge of making an onset upon the South, and interfering with her domestic institutions, so as to endanged the confederation of the confederat the relations which exist between the maste and slave. Gen. Hayne, his distinguished op-ponent, who then fought the first great battle of nullification, under the eye of Mr. Calhoun, who presided over the Senate, brought these accusa-tions into the Senate, and hurled them against Mi Webster and the people of the North. toward his section of the Union with a prompt and emphatic donial. In his reply to Hayne, the great expounder of the Constitution said, it had beet the policy of the South for many years to repre-sent the people of the North as disposed to interfere with their internal and exclusively domestic concerns; and went on to deny the truth of the charge. So he (Wilson,) standing now as the representative of Massachusetts on the floor of the nate, as Webster stood then, could say, as h said, that all these charges are utterly groundless No attempt has ever been made, from the time when Washington first took the oath of office. to

interfere with the constitutional rights of the peo-ple of the Southern States.

Mr. Wilson commented upon the language of the President's Message, as applied to the Republican party, and said that the charge that they were engaged in a revolutionary movement which could only lead to civil war, was full of partizan maligants. There was no truth or justice in it. ce came into power almost unanimously, but would go out with the bitter hatred of thouse of men who voted for him. Like one of the earl Dutch Governors of New York, he came in with very little opposition, and would go out without any opposition at all. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilson expressed his surprise that Mr. Pugh should have invented such an excuse for the Chief Magistrate as to say his language did not apply to the Republican party, but to Abolitionists of the Garrison school. That would not do. The President in tended to arraign those in Congress who differ fro Mr. Wilson then showed in what respe the Republican party differ from the ultra Aboli tionists. The latter desire to effect the abolitio of slavery in the Southern States by means of t Government, but the Republicans, while the would gladly see slavery abolished all over the while the world, do not claim the power to interfere with the institution in the Southern States. He (Wil son) had traveled more than thirty thousand mile throughout the Free States during the late can paign, and had never heard a man say a word against slavery in the States. The Republicans are a State Rights party, and had laid down in their platform the doctrine that the rights of the States shall be preserved. He alluded to the fact that the Empire Club of New York, representing the the Five Points, had turned out procession in honor of their victory in Pennsy ania in October, with a transparency representing he scourging of three black men, and headed the securging of three black men, and headed Bleeding Kansas. He thought that was the depth of degradation; but it had been exceeded here, in the metropolis of the nation, and under the eye of the Executive. A procession had lately passed through the streets of Washington, headed by a Government official bearing a transparency is scribed 'Sumner and Kansus, let them bleed.' stated that more money and clothing had been con-tributed for Kansas since the election than before, and if anything could be done lawfully to save Kansas to freedom, it should be done in spite of the efforts of this Administration to prevent it. or whatever the incoming Administration might do. There were hundreds of thousands of men in the

to freedom.

Mr. Puon inquired whether persons in Massachusetts had not been removed from office, owing to their political opinions, and referred particularly to Mr. Loring, United States Commissioner in Mas-sachusetts to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and

who had no opportunity to express their sentiments

nt the ballot-box. In this connection he alluded to Professor Hedrick, who was removed from the Uni-versity of North Carolina because of his devotion

who sympathized with the Republicans, but

asked how he (Wilson) justified Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson did not believe that was a parallel case. We, he said, believe the Fugitive Slave Law Professor Hedrick had performed a service to Lib-erty, and was crushed by the South. Mr. Loring performed a service for Slavery, and we crushed him. He (Wilsen) did not consider the He (Wilson) did not consider the vote for Buchanan as an indorsement of the Kansas bill, as great frauds were perpetrated in the Northern States on that question. The doctrine of Mr. Cass on Squatter Sovereignty, which is repudiated by the South, was preached at the North, and served to cheat and delude the people. The Democratic monster's head is in the South, and the tail in the North, and iron heels are on the tail. Northern Democracy amounts to nothing. The Democratic power is in the South. Those of that section who say they want peace can have it, but not while they seek to extend slavery over free Territory. The Republicans will insist that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State; but when it asked whether they will vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, they, in the language of Caleb Cushing, emphatically answer 'No.'
They stand where Washington, Jefferson, Mudison
and Henry stood. They will prohibit slavery in all territory, but do not claim, nor will they usurp the power, by Congressional legislation or other-wise, to disturb or interfere with Southern rights. They will leave the matter where the Constitution

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to the speeches of Messrs. Wilson, Seward, and other Republicans, remarking that the defiant and hold attitude assumed by them previous to the Presidential election, had been greatly changed since that time They had vauntingly predicted what they would do in the event of success. But now they anxiously disclaimed any connection or affiliation with the Garrison extremists. They had intimated that when the proper time came, they intended to make an onest on the institution of slavery in the States. Now they utterly disavow such int ntions. These gentlemen, he strongly suspected, had found th selves, even at the North, in advance of public sentiment, and been forced to fall back upon tenable grounds. During this exhibition in the Senate another not less remarkable had been made Politicians of ultra stamp have somewhat changing in their tone. It seemed to be the programme of Black Republicans, that the camps of the two wings of that party should be within sight of each other for the next four years, and their standards so nearly alike, that a sitting under one, and going over to another, would not render himself liable to the charge of deser-The Senator from New York (Seward) had nade him a present of his speeches, published Redfield. Unlike his friend from Tennessee, nessee, (Mr Jones.) he meant to take them to Mississippi, to exhibit to his constituents how much renom against them, their rights and interests, had been imprised within the limits of a volume like that held in his hand. He read extracts therefor to show that Mr. Seward bel to show that Mr. Seward believed in a higher law than the Constitution, and had said slavery can and must be abolished, and you and I can and a do it (addressing a Northern auditory.) Mr. Brown read a letter from Mr. Wilson to Wendell Phillips, to show the desire that was expressed that they might co-operate for the emancipation o the slaves, and to break the dominion of the master Mr. Wilson explained. He desired Mr. Phillips

to come on his platform, and it was not his inten tion to go on that of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Brown remarked that he had been assured Mr. Brown remarked that he had been assured on good authority, that Wilson had recently, at a hotel in Washington, expressed an opinion that the slaves were justified in rising and murdering their masters, and he would not advise them not to

Mr. Wilson denied that he ever, on any occasion, had such a thought, or expressed such as

Mr. Brown rejoined that he had it in writing from a gentleman of high respectability, and would give him names of other witnesses testifying to the same thing. He would not now raise a question of veracity with Mr. Wilson, but would give him the proof on which he based his statement with the proof of the desired. either now or in private, if he desired.

From the European. MR. MITCHEL'S LECTURE ON 'POREIGN

statement be correct, there is really some occasion for the complaint made by many native Americans against foreign influence. But it should be recolagainst foreign influence. But it should be recol-lected by our American friends, that if the Irish THE LIBERATOR. voters have been misled by the myrmidons of the Southern oligarchy, yet other foreigners, especial-ly the Germans, have taken a totally different

The frish politicians in this country are, doubtless, entitled to a good deal of consideration on the part of the Federal Government in the dispen-sation of offices, and it may be proper, and indeed necessary, to give the authorities a broad hint of the fact every now and then, as Mr. Mitchel has

done on this occasion.

The political conduct of the Irish in America must be a great puzzle to people on the other side of the water. Here we find a class of men, for the tury will have been completed since the formation of the induce them to vote for the Sham Democracy. How few Irish leaders are ever to be found advocating any measures designed for the benefit of the poor! projects are not in favor with the masters of the Federal Government—the slave-owners.

The populace here must have something to hate,

and not a few demagogues direct this feeling against the English Government and people. So blind and mad is the hatred of some of the Irish politicians in America, that they gloat over the anticipated destruction of England by the armics of the continental despots, apparently forgetting that their own relations and friends in Ireland would be involved in the general rain. These ex-hibitions, although highly applauded by the fuglemen and retainers of the South, excite the con English, German, French and other foreigners resident here, they treat all such ebullitions as those

Mr. Mitchel's avowed object in giving his lecture was to denounce 'foreign influence,' and his main argument was, that the influence of the Irish was decisive in the election of the President. Not con-tent with this precious piece of logic, he indulged in a magnificent paradox. He asserted that the Irish Catholic who confessed to a priest, that conrish Catholic who confessed to a priest, that con-fessed to a bishop, that was appointed by the Pope of Rome, was the most effectual champion of the true American idea of Government, and the most effectual barrier against the spread of foreign in-

From the New York Evening Post. WHO IS IN FAULT.

A letter from Tennessee, published in a Bridge port paper, represents the negroes who were engaged in the meditated rising against the whites to have been influenced by the expectation that Fremont was about to be President, and that they Thus. W. Higginson, would then receive their freedom. If they believ ed all this, the conspiracy to cut their masters' throats was unnecessary, and without a motive.

But it is very likely that the 'poor creatures,'

s the writer of the letter calls the ed that the powerful party by which Colonel Fre-mont was supported at the North had some project emancipation in view. Their masters certainly did their best to propagate this idea. They de-nounced Colonel Fremont as an abolitionist—which means a partisan of the political sect that demands the immediate abrogation of slavery in all the States. They denounced all who supported him as abolitionists. There was no public meeting held O. F. Harris, Southern States at which it was not pro- A P March claimed, with a positiveness and violence which could not but make a deep impression on the blacks, that the people of the North were plotting to deprive them of their property, and that the to deprive them of their property, and that the very existence of slavery in the Southern States depended on the election of Buchanan. If our readers wish to see a recent sample of this sort of denunciation, they will find it in Mr. Pierce's last message—in the passage where he charges the Republican party with aiming at the emancipation of Nothan Harkness, the negroes, under the pretence of resisting the ex- C. H. Cross, of slavery. He borrowed the topic and C. D. Marcy, most of the language from the declaimers of the pro-slavery party at the South.

C. D. Marcy,
B. B. Marshall, It was impossible for any negro who could read George R. Johnson,

as impossible for any negro who had the William J. Brown, sense of hearing in its ordinary perfection-not to William Green, become fully possessed of two facts: first, that their masters were alarmed lest Fremont should be elected; and secondly, that they were in the prac- John Wright. tice of attributing to him, and to the party that Jonathan A. V supported him, a design to abolish slavery in the William Coe, States. It would be most extraordinary—it would be inexplicable—if some of the negroes did not become fully convinced that such a design was on Leander Eaton, fully convinced that such a design was on Leander Eaton,
What the most intelligent of them gathered Daniel Lovering, from what they read and heard, would be communicated, as a matter of course, to the rest, and the imagined possibility of obtaining their liberty would make the whole race uneasy, and naturally suggest projects for shaking off their bondage.

If, therefore, such causes had any agen only themselves to blame. They made false charges, and the slaves believed them; they flung a rocket towards the enemy's camp, and the sparks from it lighted a mine under their own feet. We cannot allow them to make their own falsehoods covered is their own work ; partly the natural fruit of the calamitous institution which they cherish and seek to extend, and partly the consequence of ideas and impressions which they have been most our circulation is still very inadequate,) but because diligent in propagating. Hereafter let them learn such a dress is needed at this time. We are not given at least to calumniate with discretion.

From the Newport (Kentucky) News. MASTER AND SLAVE.

The scare-crow slave insurrection in Kentucky

nd Tennessee places the slaveholder in a ridiculous position.

slavery presses are, on all occasions, an masters, and prating about the love they have for them, and how the master loves his slaves, and all that sort of thing. Some slaveholders, too, are boasting that their slaves would fight for them, and last, and attracted a great throng of visitors, reprethat they hate an abolitionist, and would rather be in bondage than to be free, &c., &c., &c. But, so Great and universal was the admiration expressed in in bondage than to be free, &c., &c., &c. Dut, and far from this being true, the moment they hear that two or three negroes have been talking together about the cruelty of their masters, and their desire to be free men, their masters become frantic and the receipts for the day amounted to almost sixdesire to be free men, their masters become franticand the receipts for the day amounted to almost sixwith fear, and proclaim through the press that whole States are organized to fall upon them; and been talking about freedom, they jerk him up, and either shoot or hang him, to terrify others; thinking to rest more secure by such brutality towards these who have fed and clothed them for year-without fee or reward. Now, were it true tha

jovial friendship really existed between the master and slave, there would, of course, be some social inquiry of the colored race as to the cause of the insurrection: and if there was a cause, as of Mr. John Mitchel delivered a lecture on the evening of the 12th inst. at the Tabernacle, in this city, upon the subject of 'Foreign Influence.' The object of the lecturer was to deliver a diatrike against England and Englishmen. Of course, it was received with great delight by the pro-slavery men who were present, whether Irish or American. He denounced the Republican party because it 'made war upon the sacred rights of the South,' and asserted that Free Soilism was essentially an English institution. He contended that the Irish formed the great conservative influence, the four Northern States which went for Buchanan would have voted for Fremont, who would thereby have been elected President.

It may strike many of our readers that if this statement be complaint made by many native Americans against foreign influence. But it should be recol-

BOSTON, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

FESTIVE COMMEMORATION OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

On the first week in January, 1857, a quarter of a cen most part laborers, active and determined friends Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society-originally called owners of laborers-favoring a system under the New England Anti-Slavery Society- the parent of which 'a first-rate cook, washer and ironer' is advertised for sale; also, 'the best carpenter,' or 'the best blacksmith' in the country. It never seems to occur to the Irish politician, that if 'first-cences, and crowded with events of unsurpassed bistorrate cooks, '&c., could be sold in New York, the poor Irish girls here would be utterly ruined. These politicians are strenuous advocates of slavery, and full of zeal for the cause. How is this to be accounted for? The answer is, that the number of liberally-educated Irishmen in this country is not large, and many of them are Gyergement of dially invite all the friends of freedom, by and near the country of dially invite all the friends of freedom by and near the country of the country is not large, and many of them are Gyergement of dially invite all the friends of freedom by and near the country of the country o is not large, and many of them are Government of. dially invite all the friends of freedom, far and near ficers, and these are distinguished for being 'more without regard to sex or complexion, to participate in American' than the Americans themselves. Many this celebration, which cannot fail to be deeply intermore hope to get office; others are connected with newspapers which are dependent upon the support of the Government party. These men, who earn their bread by working in one way or another for archy, naturally possess great influence Smith; after which there will be music, sentiments, Irish naturalized citizens, and can easily speeches, &c., appropriate to the occasion. As the Na tional Anti-Slavery Bazaar will probably close on Fricating day, Jan. 2d, an additional motive will be furnished to friends in the country to visit the city on the occasion designated. It is hoped and believed that there will be

Price of tickets, \$1.00 each-to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Those intending to be present are requested to make seasonable application, order to secure a place at the tables.

Further particulars hereafter. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sec.

STATE DISUNION CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Warrester, believing four years more of pro-plavery government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union ;

Believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of arty excitement, but of a fundamental difference in ducation, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being hopeless attempt to unite under one government two ntagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year;

And believing it to be the duty of intelligent and ouscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and

Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachu-etts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, 'Father Brighthopes,' Martin Merrivale,' &c. &c. setts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expeliency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the

condition of the times may require. Charles F. Allen. Thomas Earle, J. L. Tarbox. Wm. Henry Nourse. Henry H. Chamberlin, Alfred Wyman, Seth Rogers. S. D. Tourtellotte, D. C. Gales, O. D. Haven, Effingham L. Capron, Ehenezer Hemenway, Frederick A. M. Perry, Addison P. Smith. Ralph T. Phinney, V. R. Bullard, Richard T. Buck, N. G. Lyman, T. P. Hastings Wm. D. G. Mc Vey. Isaac Smith. G. A. Campbell, Joseph A. Howland, Thos. W. Houchin, E. S. Howes, Isaac Howes, J. H. Crane, Wm. D. Cady, Appleton Fay, Isaac Mason, J. B. Bell. Allen Walker. Peter Williams. J. S. Moubray. John A. Durkins. Charles A. Kyle, that Jonathan A. White. Adams Foster, Asa Gales, M. L. Eastman, Eli Johnson, Levi L. Johnson, John Brewer, Otis Conant, Levi Moore, S. H. Fuller, Levi Maare Ir Bartholomew Moran, Leander Harrington, George W. Gould, Charles F. Noyes, James McFarland, Thomas Noves. George G. Noves. Samuel May, Jr., (Leicester.) and others.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

With our present number, we complete the Twenty-The conspiracy which has been just dis- Sixth Volume of THE LIBERATOR. We shall conthe new volume with a new and handsome typographi cal dress, not because of an increasing patronage, (for to making importunate appeals to the public for aid, and seldom make a reference to the condition of our paper; but we may venture to express the hope, that ose who have so long stood by us will still continue their subscriptions, and that others who have not yet subscribed will improve the opportunity presented by the commencement of a new year to do so

THE NATIONAL A. S. BAZAAR The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar was opened in this city, at the Hall 15 Winter Street, on Tuesday senting the best heads and hearts in the community

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH, ILLUSTRATED PRON SCIENCE, in Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions. By Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., late President of Amherst College, and now Professor of Natural Theology and Geology. Boston: Phillips, Sampson &

This is a volume of no ordinary interest and valas. It treats with marked ability upon the following Are the masses in Western Europe and the free laborer subjects :

and the Mutual Duties between the Philosopher and the Theologian. 3. Special Divine Interpositions in Na- free labor excludes? Yet your correspondent appears ture. 4. The Wonders of Science compared with the Wonders of Romance. 5. The Religious Bearings of erable to any degree of freedom for the working-man Man's Creation 6. The Catalytic Power of the Gospel.

7. The Attractions of Heaven and Earth. 8. Mineralogical Illustrations of Character. 9. The Inseparable Trie. 10. A Chapter in the Book of Providence. 11. The Waste of Mind.

There is much in these essays or discourses to chalto assent, whether viewed from a scientific or theologicomparatively liberal mind, and navious faith with southern slave can own no property.

Southern slave can own no property.

2. Where a few, as in England, Ireland and Scotthe disclosures of science as pertaining to the laws of the physical creation. What may not be reconciled with land, own all the lands, are not the mass, the common an unlimited power of interpretation?—But we com- laborers, who own no capital, and possess neither memend this volume to the thoughtful and inquiring, beand thus to subserve the cause of eternal truth.

CANTERBURY TALES. By Harriet Lee. In Two Volumes. New York: Mason Brothers. 1857. pp.

These Tales, on their first appearance many years eral editions, 'when editions were more a matter of of his lordship's which has been successful on the for such a purpose.

stage. Blackwood's Magazine says—'It would not,

thire: A Legend.

stance. The Officer's Tale-Cavendish. or novelists."

The work appears at a seasonable period for a Christ-

Beston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1857.

Paul Crevton is one of the best of American writers, especially for ' the rising generation.' His sketch- few weeks, there has been discovered a plot -a widelyes are life-like, his style natural and picturesque, and organized plan-by which these contented and happy his delineation of character felicitous and dramatic. slaves were to rise and revenge themselves by cutting Neighbor Jackwood' will greatly add to his reputathe throats of their kind and beneficent masters. How tion and popularity. It is a handsome volume of more ungrateful! than 400 pages, containing forty-five chapters, crowd- 4. In old societies, where the laborers are domestic ed with incidents and adventures of a most thrilling slaves, and exceed in number the demand for labor, and interesting nature; and we commend the examina- would not emancipating them subject them at once to a tion of it to all those who wish to make a pleasant and mastery or exacting despotism of capital, far more opfascinating gift for the season; it will be sure to be pressive than domestic slavery?' We answer, N gratefully appreciated.

PICTURES OF THE OLDEN TIME, as shown in the For- state, and not to the new. In a society organized on tunes of a Family of the Pilgrims. By Edmund H. the principle of free labor, capital is as much depend-Sears. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. London : ent upon labor as labor is upon capital inasper Sampson Low, Son, & Co. 1857.

ther romance nor pure history. He has attempted to and without such employment, would naturally wear connect the current of family with that of public histo. itself out. It is this necessity which makes capital in ry, and to show how events affected not only public a free community exist as well for the benefit of those men, but the homesides and firesides of the people; who labor as for the benefit of the capitalist. But in a and he has used the links of a genealogy simply as a community where the labor is done by slaves, no matter continuous chain on which to hang pictures of the time to what extent capital increases, the only result is, it through which it extends—thus showing the course of increases slavery—it increases the demand for labor, human life as it went on its perilous way behind the without any advantage to the laborer. It increases a scenes of courts, parliaments, and battles, and to bring class of laborers who are by law excluded from all posour ancestors before us, not in their shrouds and cof- sibility of altering or improving their condition. The fins, but as they lived and talked with their neighbors tendency of free labor is the distribution of capital; the and servants, their wives and children. The idea is a tendency of slave labor is the concentration of capital novel one, and it has been very successfully carried in the hands of the slaveholders. A large amount of out. Mr. Sears is entitled to the thanks of all descend. the wealth saved at the North is in the hands of the ants of 'The Pilgrims,' in special, for giving them so laboring class, and those who have been laborers. The entertaining a volume. He has put flesh upon dry slaves of the South own no property. nes, and made skeletons to live, and presented a soulstirring panorama of an eventful past.

of 'Courtesies of Wedded Life,' &c. &c. Boston : Shepard, Clark & Co. 1857.

The author dedicates this little volume to her dear the author dedicates this little volume to the formation of a good character, and in the practice of er-ery Christian virtue. The story of 'Little Agnes' is free, Northern States.) What, but those principles of ingularly eventful, and touchingly narrated-demonstrating the truth of the proverb, 'There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.' It is an excellent book for children, in every particular.

information generally-making 280 closely printed free society, with the increase of labor, there is an i chasers.

Brainard's advertisement, that he has just published a KER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, GERRIT SMITH, SAMUEL J. MAY, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, executed in Grozelier's unrivalled style. These portrait will generally be regarded as very good likenesses that of Mr. Emerson being the best, and alone worth the price of the series. Mr. Parker's, Mr. Phillips's and Mr. Giddings's also being very satisfactory. purchase and presentation of this sheet, in the manner that friendship may dictate. Price \$1.50.

REPLY TO A SOUTHERNER'S INTERROG-ATORIES.

New York, Dec. 21, 1856. WM. LLOYD GARRHON:

Sin, - Have none of your numerous anti-slavery correspondents thought it worth while to reply to the in terrogatories of your Virginia correspondent, 'A Southerner,' in THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 28, or is it that free labor admits of no better defence than slave labor here at the North in no better condition than the slave of the South? Is it not true that slavery implies ab to argue that the condition of absolute slavery is prefanti-slavery correspondents, you may give the follow ing a place in your columns.
1st. 'Is not slavery to capital less tolerable than sla-

very to human masters ? " No ; because slavery to human masters is slavery to capital in its most helpless lenge the attention and to exercise the critical ability and degrading form. Slavery to human masters, as it en and edify such as are thirsting for knowledge. So they contain some things, to which we are not ready in possession of the dearest and most valued rights of man. It leaves inviolate the marriage and the family eal stand point. Prof. Hitchcock has an ingenious and institutions, and the protection of his person and propcomparatively liberal mind, and has done his best to erry. These are constantly violated at the South. A

chanical nor professional skill, of necessity the slaves lieving it will help to stimulate the reasoning faculties, of capital? Not in the Southern sense of the term; they are not chattels. They can sell their labor to the highest purchaser; this a Southern slave cannot do. They can dispose of their wages for their own use and for the use of their families; but at the South, the master can hire out his slave, and pocket his wages. Many individuals and families are in this way supported a ago, were extremely popular, and passed through sev- the South; yet these very persons will tell us the slaves are so ignorant they cannot take care of themfact, and less of faith, than they are now-a-days'; selves. Whether is it a greater evil for a few, as in and they have stood the test of criticism, and survived England, Ireland and Scotland, to own all the land, or the rise and full of new favorites, for more than half a for a few, as at the South, to own all the land, and, in century. They were the productions of two sisters, So- addition, own all the laborers upon it as chattel slaves? phia and Harriet Lee, the daughters of Mr. John Lee, Under which of these two systems has the capitalistan English barrister; the greater share of merit be- the master—the greater power of oppression. The longing to Harriet, who died in Clifton, (Eng.) in slaves of capital in Europe and here at the North can 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. One of change their masters, if they are oppressive, without these Tales is famous for the use made of it by Lord being bunted by bloodhounds. Packs of well-trained Byron in the construction of Werner, the only drama dogs are not kept either here at the North or in Europe,

perhaps, be going too far to say that the Canterbury the great Irish famine, and is it not this same slavery Tales exhibit more of that species of invention which that keeps the large majority of the laboring class in was never common in English literature, than any of Western Europe in a state of hereditary starvation? the works of Sterne, Smollett, Richardson, De Foe, It was not this slavery to capital which occasioned the Rideliffe, Godwin, Edgeworth, and the Great Known.' Irish famine, because the dependence of labor upon cap-This is high praise, but justly deserved. The contents ital was not peculiar to those years of famine. Labor of these handsome volumes are divided as follows :- is as much dependent upon capital in Ireland to-day as Vol. I .- Introduction. The Landlady's Tale-Mary it was then ; yet there is no famine there. Ireland is Lawson. The Friend's Tale—Stanhope. The Wife's at present, prosperous, and her prosperity is owing to the influx of capital and the employment of labor. Is Poet's Tale—Arundel. The Old Woman's Tale—Lo-the laboring class in Western Europe in a state of hereditary starvation? We think they are incomparably Vol. II. The German's Tale-Kruitzner. The Scots- better fed than the majority of Southern slaves, and a man's Tale-Claudine. The Frenchman's Tale-Con- to their general condition, they have no desire to exchange it for that of chattel slaves. If the chattel Blackwood says of the Tale of Kruitzner and the slave of the South is well fed and cared for, what ne-Landlady's Story- Considering them merely as fa- cessity is there for laws prescribing his rations? Wh bles, we have no hesitancy in saying that they are far ever heard of laws against evils that have no existence? better fables than any original and invented one that Such laws are evidence of the ill-treatment of slaves in can be found in the works of any of our living poets this respect. The legal allowance of a chattel slave at the South is inferior in quality and less than the provision made for convicts in English prisons, or the pass mas or New Year's token, and to be read during the pers in their workhouses. When Southern masters tell us the slaves are well fed, contented and happy, we should prefer to have the opinions of the slaves them selves. Why do not the masters allow the slaves i speak for themselves? Is this state of happiness and contentment compatible with the constant dread of the masters of slave insurrections? Only within the last

But should there arise any temporary difficulty in the new state of things, it would be attributable to the old capital, in the first instance, is the production of labor, The author of this well-written work says it is nei- and can only be preserved by the employment of labor,

5. ' Did not the emancipation of European serfs, or villeins, in all instances injure their condition as a class?' No ; the condition of the peasantry of West-OLD MOLL AND LITTLE AGNES; or, The Rich Poor ern Europe, as a class, is superior to what it was even and the Poor Rich. By Mrs. Madeline Leslie, author in feudal times. The masses being judges, they have no wish to be brought again into the condition of serfs or slaves; their aspirations are rather in an epposite direction ; they want their liberties still further enlarged. We might ask 'A Southerner,' what is it that liberty and human rights which had abolished chattel slavery in Europe, and which the fathers brought with them, when they left Europe?

6. 'In the event of the occurrence of such excess of domestic slaves, would it not be more merciful to follow Mason Brothers, New York, have published a the Spartan plan, and kill the surplus, than the aboli very neat pocket companion, entitled the Naw York tion plan, which sets them all free, to live on half allowance, and to make free labor cheaper than slave lataining, in addition to the Calendar, a record of the bor, by the fierce competition and underbidding to get state of the thermometer for every day in the year employment?' It is not surprising that those who ending December 1st, 1856, (prepared by Mr. E. Mer. enslave men for their benefit, should also entertain the riam, of Brooklyn Heights,) a complete diary for the idea of killing them for their benefit. But such a case year 1857, with a great amount of tables, and useful as 'A Southerner' supposes is peculiar to slavery. In pages, and afforded at the low price of 25 cents. We crease of capital, and with increase of capital, increased should think it would readily find a multitude of pur- means of employment, and consequently increased means of living. If Virginia, Kentucky and the Carclinas were deprived of the Southern market for their 'HERALDS OF FREEDOM.' It will be seen by Mr. surplus slave population, they would soon find them selves under the necessity of choosing the Spartan plan very handsome lithographic print, containing the of killing the surplus, or the abolition plan of setportraits of RALPH WALDO EMERSON, THEODORE PAR. ting them free, unless they should adopt the Egyptian plan of empowering the midwives to strangle their

7. 'Are there not fewer checks to superior wit, skill and capital, and less of protection afforded to the weak ignorant and landless man, in Northern society, that in any other ever devised by the wit of man? is less protection afforded to a Virginia slave agains numerous friends of the persons here represented will the extortion of the most ignorant and imbecile master be able to make an acceptable New Year's gift by the who may be without wit, skill or capital, who may have borrowed the capital that purchased his slaves, or may have them mortgaged to the full extent of their

value, than is afforded the weakest and humble ing man in Northern society against the wealthis ing man in Accordance in free society leaves a man to italist. No committee man so man so atterly helpless, so absolutely in the power of analysis

as the condition of the chattel slave leaves him in the power of the master. man for himself, and devil take the hindmost whole theory of practice of government? And is a not us it should be, apart from the phraseology?

we ask for at the North is fair competitie grant it as freely as we demand it. We ask for no ad vantages but those which are the result of st skill, judgment, and persecering industry. Is it as skill, judgment, and petrevering maustry. Is it as this which has placed to these things, and in respect of 9. When your society grows older, your population more dense, and property, by trading, specu commercial habits, gets into a few hands, will be slavery to capital be more complete and unmiligated than in any part of Europe, where a throse, a nobili ty and established church stand between the bankers and landlords and the oppressed masses; Europe, it is the commercial and trading class that has Europe, it is the commercial and trading class that has stood between the laboring class and the nobility and aristocracy, who own the land, just as the

aristocracy, who own the absoluteness of the hobility Here at the North, we do not want any of these inter mediate influences to protect us. We have no privileged class. Here, as we say, a man is eminent his own hook; and nothing stands between him and his elevation to comparative independence, except his want of capacity. 'A Southerner' mistakes the ten dency and influence of commerce. It is the trading and speculating class which distributes wealth away the working classes. It is this trading and speculation, and the freedom with which it is done, that prevent the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Is not wealth better diffused in trading communities than in any other? 10. 'Do not almost all well-informed men of a phi-

losophic turn of mind, in Western Europe and our North, concur in opinion, that the whole from society, religious, ethickl, economical, legal and political, requires radical change?' And do they not also neur, that in no place is a change in these respects so imperatively demanded as in the Southern States of America, where chattel slavery still exists? Bate not most of the European States abolished slavery in all their dependencies? Do not Americans, when they travel in Europe, and begin to talk of their free inscitutions, find themselves laughed and jeered at on acount of Southern slavery? Can they travel on a steamboat, in a rail care, or stop at a hetel, without slavery being thrown in their teeth?

11. ' Is not the absence of such opinion at the South. nd its prevalence in free society, conclusive proof of The assence of such opinion at the South is rather to be attributed to the fact, that the South has produced comparatively very few well-informed men of a philoophic turn of mind; and the few which she has preduced have deplored and lamented the existence of slavery. The want of prevalence is not owing to ber not permitting the free expression of opinion. When the South throws nerself open to free discussion, and dispenses with the use of bloodhounds, and with the un f tar and feathers, rails and halters, we may believe the absence of such opinion evidence of the naturalzess and necessity of domestic slavery-not before.

12. The North would be willing to leave the settlement of the slavery question in Kansas to the public opinion of Christendom, whenever the Missouri berderruffians agree to leave the decision to the same tribuna A NEW YORKER

IMPOSSIBILITY OF A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

SIR,-Your note in THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 21st has just come to my notice. It strikes me as being the

enunciation of erroneous views. The success of the Republican party, as a notional nti-slavery party, in the election of a President in 1860, is to me a little problemationl. But why did the Republicans take 'such low grounds'? Simply to be come a national party. If they did not get low enough party.) will they be likely to rise in order to succeed at a national party? Now, sir, a national anti-slavery party is a phantom, nothing else. Such a party is an impossibility. An anti-slavery party must of necessity be sectional. One of two things must take place in respect to the Republican party : Either it must sink lower, and entirely lose its anti-slavery character, or, if it rises to the dignity of a truly anti-slavery, or see

'The people must be convinced.' Well, sir, we may work at it till doomsday, and we cannot make the people believe there are no pro-slavery provisions in the Constitution. True, this would make the Constitution contain antagonisms; but that is no proof that it does not contain antagonisms. The people will understand the Constitution as it is, not as it should be. To say that the Constitution must have your interpretation, to be in harmony with itself, may be very true; but that

does not prove that it is in harmony with itself. Our rights do not 'depend on an oath'; but that does not make the violation of an oath to do abat we know contravenes human rights any the less a vielation. Had Fremont understood the Constitution as Gerrit Smith understands it, he might have administered the Constitution against fugitive slave laws, without violating his oath of office.

No, I am under no obligation to murder because I take an oath to do so; but that does not make the viclation of an oath to do so any the less a violation. Oaths are useless; but this is not the question. As oath to support the Constitution imposes no obligation that would not be binding if not taken; but could Fremont have administered the Constitution in accordnnce with human rights, and not have violated his oath of office?

To me, sir, Mr. Garrison's 'position as a citisea' is the only position free from entanglement and confusion that can possibly be taken, as matters now stand. Your article may have received attention at other hands, but if so, I am not aware of it.

Very respectfully, yours A. HOGEBOOM. Shed's Corners, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 9.

THE APOSTLE PAUL AGAINST NON-RE-SISTANTS. NEW ROCHELLE, 12th me. 12th, 1856.

TO WM. LLOYD GARRISON: DRAR FRIEND,-Please give the following few lines

place in the columns of THE LIBERATOR. In his Epistle to the Romans, Paul says :- The ra-

ler is a minister of God to thee for good. But if these do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain : for he is a minister of God, an areager, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Now, as I understand the principles of the Non-lit-

sistants, they reject the use of the sword under all conceivable circumstances; neither do they ask the gerernment to protect their lives or their property, firmly believing that love is the only effectual remedy to ove come evil and reform the world, armed and equipped with this all-conquering, all-controlling power, it which they rest and feel secure, and with patience will endure the consequences.

From thy friend.

JOSEPH CARPENTER P. S. If I have misapprehended the principles of the Non-Resistants, please correct me.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will proceed on his way, next week, to Western New York and Ohio, to deli of his inimitable Drama, 'How to give a Northern Man & Backbone. He deserves crowded houses.

DECEM

WES MY DEAR FRIEND :

I see with pleasure article copied from the most liberal (in the mand and noble one) and at Territory, except the published in St. Paul, ant class of people, the who are, I think I show min. Republican in high-minded, truth-re high-minded, imperfect reading wor to the credulous soul i rally, and forms his or grants, who are sweet of these! As a whole expectations of such, Courier, Henderson sendent,-all eminent fallen condition, and grade. Small outwork Small outwork mental prostitution the I have just returned possible dreams and through the great nate and the enterprise and ally seems to me, in re-in the West," on the p warning is necessary ple-hearted foreigners his and similar repre 'go West,' in order to

us, true, courteous,

It would be imposs eription or of exagg advantages of the mi, sota, the beauty of s growth and improver crease of population and genius of its peop tal, and healthy, bru of the age. How the and strong, like the stretching out its hu the whole territory. sometimes ten boats i river so parrows itse to meet over it, and i ess hardly decide in Then that great gond, the big woods, to tory, furnishing tin leaves the gently-roll riculture ;-what a is! Here the riches as your writer justly must be aware, that incredibly short sp them, there must be element concentrate constantly receiving ways and places, o appear unbounded, gainst the sharp, i rate ambition. As the people generally ions ; for wherever mor, you feel this is an arrow, and as a 'bleed' very freely

> your leisure, for ne ocial or 'wide awa to laugh from mo night till morning. that the balance of not very cautiously ple, with few excep etrieve broken fort but never possesse nately enterprising ject is pursued wit who do not underst game, must ' stand A hundred times rowded levee at S immigration and e of business (or a West, but, for yo

henor, trustful na

such men are all

teeming West a p

once master their a

with them, and you

can bring that / truth, that impres fer and die rather Anti-Slavery pr among the mass due to such men a greater than they one will be subje persecution from tors, such as * E: of; for though the Republican feeling Republican feeling orgent elements, tore of Western li

A poor Polish f at the commences totally ignerant trade, he was una provision against cept to construct tue. They coul around it, and ti cold and miserabl earth, or seeks i But when spring ted limbs, disfigui claim, or quarter correct by specul so they deliberate er false, that the

regulating the p of, but for the settlers in the r settlers are the f transworthy, if family in charge pleyment, and fig Office of Red W speak for themse language but 'go

been disturbed at all the best bear them a more effe otherwise have h 'Ever (

I understand i 'up river' party besota. I hope urable good. It

in English, "Every the hindmost," your rument?" And is it he phraseology? All competition, and we t. We ask for no ad-he result of superior industry. Is it not so far in advance of

older, your population ding, speculating and few hands, will not lete and unmitigated ere a throne, a nobilibetween the bores, presed masse ? In trading class that has and the nobility and just as the nobility uteness of the throne. We have no privinds between him and ependence, except his mistakes the ten-It is the trading and es wealth among the ing and speculation,

done, that prevents few hands. Is not

communities than in brened men of a phitern Europe and our e whole framework of mical, legal and polit-And do they not also he Southern States of till exists! Have not olished slavery in all mericans, when they lk of their free instiand jeered at on acon they travel on a p at a hotel, without opinion at the South,

y, conclusive proof of of domestic shavery.' he South is rather to South has produced rmed men of a philow which she has prod the existence of six not owing to her not f opinion. When the ids, and with the use iters, we may believe see of the naturalness -not before. g to leave the settle-

Kansas to the public r the Missouri border-NEW YORKER. ATIONAL ANTI-

RTY. RATOR of Nov. 21st

rikes me as being the party, as a national on of a President in nl. But why did the ods '? Simply to beid not get low enough e., to be a national in order to succeed as national anti-slavery . Such a party is an arty must of necessity Either it must sink lavery character, or,

anti-slavery, or secl be sure to blow up. Well, sir, we may cannot make the peory provisions in the nake the Constitution no proof that it does ople will understand I should be. To my our interpretation, to very true; but that ny with itself. nn oath "; but that oath to do what we

night have administive slave laws, withto murder because I es not make the viet the question. An mposes no obligation of taken; but could nave violated his oath

any the less a viola-

the Constitution as

tion as a citizen ' is ement and confusion ters now stand. attention at other y. yours, A. HOGEBOOM. Y., Dec. 9.

INST NON-RE-

th me. 12th, 1856.

following few lines ERATOE. and says :- The ru-

good. But if thou r of God, an avent doeth evil.'

word under all cono they ask the goveir property, firmly ual remedy to over-med and equipped trolling power, in with patience will

I CARPENTER. the principles of the

oroceed on his way, and Ohio, so delicer a Northern Man a

DECEMBER 26. WESTERN LIPE. NEW GARDEN, (O.) Dec. 14, 1856.

of the enterprise and genius of its people ; but it re-

s would be impossible, with all my powers of de-

castages of the mighty extent of territory known as

West, as far as Ohio and Indiana ; and in Minne-

att, the beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, magical

much and improvement of towns and villages, rapid

must of population, and the intelligence, enterprise

, and healthy, bracing climate, make it the wonder

al strong, like the protecting genius of the country,

couching out its hundred arms in blessing through

to shole territory, and carrying, during high water,

engines ten boats in a day to St. Paul, and as many

for or five away up beyond Mankato, to where the

our so narrows itself that the trees at a distance seem

ancturer it, and it becomes so serpentine that you

builty decide in what direction the boat is moving.

he that great zone of timber, known to settlers a

the big woods,' twenty miles wide, and perhaps a

usand miles long, that binds itself around the terri-

eres the gently-rolling prairies to beauty and to ag-

where :- what a wonder of God's bountiful hand it

Here the riches of savage and civilized life join

ale in a manner that ' Eastern people' could not,

your writer justly says, 'possibly realize,' but he

aredbly short space of time, conquer and subdue

iment concentrated, and that while the traveller i

ustratly receiving proofs, in the most unlooked-for

ms and places, of a kindness and generosity that

guist the sharp, irregular angles of a selfishly despe-

drambition. As to the 'sharp, quick intellect' of

be people generally, there can hardly be two opin-

me; for wherever there is the least flaw in your ar-

or, you feel this intellect darting into your flesh like

marrow, and as a consequence, you may expect to

nce master their art of war, become at home and one

ith them, and you may inhale the sweet air, eat the

birous fruits of the soil, 'laugh and grow fat' at

pur leisure, for never was a healthier, merrier, more

and or 'wide awake ' people. They will expect you

blugh from morning till night, and dance from

and all morning. It must be expected, in addition,

that the balance of rights between human beings is

httery cautiously held, or very nicely adjusted. Peo-

Mirere broken fortunes, or build up ardently-desired,

bit never possessed fortunes; and as few but the in-

stely mterprising or desperately resolved go, the ob-

a parsued with corresponding energy, and these

beer, trustful nature, and delicate sensibility.' Yet

sub men are all that is wanted to make the vital.

on bring that living, positive kind of candor and

to such men as the editors referred to is infinitely

Republican feeling, there is opposed to it, violent anti-

only ignerant of any kind of handicraft but his

freit, he was unable to build a cabin, or make any

parision against the rigors of a Northern winter, ex-

of to construct a kind of mad oven, without any

bund it, and live there through all the winter, more

il and miserable than any beast that burrows in the th, or seeks its sustenance under the hard snow.

when spring came, and the sun warmed their knot-

filmbs, disfigured and almost dead with cold, their

in or quarter section of government land, was dis-

tiel by speculators, and found to be very valuable;

they deliberately collected all possible evidence, true

the, that the man had not complied with the laws

thing the pre-emption of lands, in not making

but for the determined, self-sacrificing efforts of

lers in the neighborhood, (and by the way, these files are the true yeomanry of the soil, stanch and

detworthy, if any are,) who fairly took the poor

of Red Wing. The poor creatures could not

rak for themselves, not understanding a word of our

gauge but 'goot,' which they, unhappily, had little

er; but their case was, in the end, more advanta-

tasly managed than it would have been, had they not

disturbed at all, for they have become known to

the best hearts in the vicinity, and have built in

a more effectual wall of defence than they could

understand that a friend has urged you to join an

op river, party in the spring, to make a tour in Min sata. I hope you will comply. It must do immeas-

alle good. It will be a kind of Hegira to date from

Yours, E. A. LUKENS.

Ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

dervise have had. Thus,

dy in charge, feeding, clothing, finding them ement, and fighting manfully for them at the Land

nts, &c., and would have driven him

They could do no better than gather brush

the lenot understand, or have not strength for the

I handred times I thought, while standing on

gue, must ' stand from under."

iled' very freely, as they so aptly express it.

to aware, that in the powerful elements which

ad genius of its people, with lastly, its air like crys-

THE BILL FEIEND IN THE LIBERATOR OF Dec. 6, an he copied from the Minnesota Republican,-the ral (in the modern sense, as well as the old in this city. It is, however, strongly Republican in politics; and mest of its ministers have, during the late struggle, preached 'political sermons,' denouncing slavery, and calling upon their people to help prevent its apread over new territory. But with all their horror of man-stealing, they have not a word of consideration for its pious defenders. Lord, Adams & Co. There are, however, a few here to whom it is refreshing to listen to the words of abolitionists, who means what they say. The advent of such speakers among us is so rare that I have thought it worth while to refronce the last one.

On Sunday last, Stephen S. Forter and Joseph A. Howland held meetings in the City Hall in this place. The meetings were thinly attended, owing, in part, to the inclemency of the weather; the snow storm in the forencon, and the rain storm in the afternoon rendered the walking as had as the season could afford. Considering the elight attendance, an enemy or a deepairing friend might mark down the meeting as a failure. This we cannot acknowledge; efforts in favor of the right and just can never prove failures; but the amount of good to be accomplished depends somewhat on the general satisfaction of the audience. He showed, that notwithstanding the lond professions of love of liberty, made by politicians, the slave has nothing to how the satisfaction of the audience. He showed, that notwithstanding the lond professions of love of liberty, made by politicians, the slave has nothing to hope from either party. The Republicans, as well as the Democrats, were Union worshippers, and were willing to sacrifice, on the bloody altar of their god, four millions of slaves. He also showed that the voters and supporter of government were responsible for its acts.

Mr. Forter used up some men and things in his own ble one) and ably conducted newspaper in the ary, except the Republikanishe Zeilung, also ided in St. Paul, and representing a most importof people, the educated, thinking German-I think I should be safe in saying, almost to a Eppablican in their tendencies. The last is a minded, truth-regarding journal, so far as my minder, trading would enable me to judge; but we seed lous soul who judges of newspapers geneand forms his opinion of the great mass of emiwho are sweeping in like a delage, from either at As a wholesome toning down of the excited outions of such, I would recommend the St. Peter out, Henderson Democrat, and Shakopee Indeof, -all eminently calculated to remind us of our andition, and our slender chance of pardon and Small outworks they and similar ones are of nighty Sevistopol of ignorance, moral ruin and netal prostitution that must be taken, before we dare en to hold up our hands to ask for pardon and grace. have just returned from this El Dorado, where imgible dreams and plans become splendid realities.

rough the great natural resources of the Territory, viscous to me, in reading the article entitled . Life West, on the preceding column, that a word of suring is necessary to the uninitiated, especially simhearted foreigners, who may be led to suppose from and similar representations, that one has only to West, in order to find not only health, but all that hearts hope for of social security, in the 'genertrue, courteous, &c. &c. instincts of the Western of government were responsible for its acts. Mr. FOSTER used up some men and things in his own THE 'RISE OF NEGROES AT THE SOUTH.' The re ention, or of exaggeration, to over-exalt the natural

did not regret its occurrence, but hoped that the South INDEPENDENCE OF THE PULPIT. - Rev. Dr. Dudley A would continue its insolence, and that Butler would spit in Seward's face, &c. Now, the question was, was dismissed from his pulpit in the Church of the whether Mr. F. would offer such an indignity; and if not, how he could wish that another should do it. He thought that the North needed pummelling and beat- large congregation. ward the slave. Now, to some, it seemed as though Mr.

F. had, for the moment, lost faith in the omnipotence of Right, and wished that evil might be done that good light come or in the language of the chickers. It might come; or, in the language of the objector, 'It was calling on the Devil to do the Lord's work."

his hearers, in behalf of the oppressed.

He mentioned a plan for the peaceful dissolution of He mentioned a plan for the peaceful dissolution of the Union by the withdrawal of the individual States from the Federal compact. The anti-slavery portion of the Republicans look upon this plan with favor, and that city, copied rerbatim et literatim: before many months, we shall doubtless see movements made in that direction. The people see something tansombut the savageness of nature, and in such an gible in this, and they call it the first practical thing ten, there must be no small portion of the ruffianly proposed by Garrisonians,

selves. But this morning, when Charles and Sarah came, they were refused entertainment on account of gave bonds in \$1000 to answer to the same in January, color. Miss Anthony and myself refused to remain at which time the cases will be tried. It is the intenwhere our friends could not be received. This fourth-rate hotel was found willing to receive us. A 'glorious' Christian (!) land this of ours, wherein human beings are hung by the dozen because they love liberty too

""" which time the cases will be tree discovering the first the inten-tion of the complainants, we learn, to test the question of color in its relation to places of public amusement, and particularly concerning those of the drama. The question is one of interest, and its settlement will be re-garded with curiosity.—Boston Bec. well, white men whipped to death on suspicion, and inik with few exceptions, have come to make money, to

by Martin Farquhai turded lever at St. Paul, where the rush and shock of Tupper. Music by George J. Webb. an gration and commerce never cease, 'Send a man The First Kiss. Song written by Desmond Ryan. business (or a 'philosopher' in business) to the Music by W. W. Balfe.

let, but, for your life, no poet, no man of high The Deep Blue Sea. Words by Miss E. C. Huntington. Music by Edward A. Perkins. Floating on the Wind. Ballad composed by Stephen

teming West a paradise of living; and if such men Glover. Blue Ey'd Nell. Ballad composed by G. Linley. but, that impress themselves on others, and will suf-

and die rather than yield, a glorious field may be Lilly Dale ; for the piano. By Charles Grobe. Anti-Slavery proper is hardly known, even by name, 2. Hand Organ Polka; Do they miss me at Home; the mass of the people; therefore, the honor Dearest spot of earth to me is Home ; Little more Ci-

der : Lucretia Borgia. frester than they would merit here or with you. I tion, that in saying as much as you have copied, this he will be subjected to a malicious, tearing kind of by T. H. Oesten.

precution from a whole hornet's nest of petty edihits, such as 'Esstern people' could hardly conceive for shough there is among a great number a strong kepublican feeling; and thus goes on the war between agent elements,' that forms the distinguishing fea-A poor Polish family took a claim near the river, just to the American public. the commencement of winter, and as the man was

ET THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for the year 1857, published by John P. Jewett & Co., appears with its usual punctuality, and is, as usual, the pocket gem of the season for neatness and utility. It has a new map of Boston, comprising the whole city with the season for neatness and utility. It has a new map of Boston, comprising the whole city with the season for neatness and utility. Boston, comprising the whole city, with the new New York, Dec. 21 Filibustering Meeting

'SUMNER AND KANSAS-LET 'EM BLEED.' was calling on the Devil to do the Lord's work.*

In the evening, Mr. F. spoke with great force and with good effect, appealing to the reason and justice of his hearers, in behalf of the oppressed.

States.—National Era.

Two Colored Persons Ejected from the Two Colored Persons Ejected from the Howard Altheneum — Suits Commenced. On Friday evening, as we learn from a correspondent, two colored men named Julian B. McCrea and John Stephenson, were foreibly ejected from the Howard Altheneum. It appears that they had purchased lickets for the family circle, lut on presenting themselves at the entrance to that part of the thearre were told that they could not be admitted. Thinking that they had a right of entrance after having bought tickets in the usual manner, Messrs. McCrea and Siephenson insisted upon going in. The police were called, and after considerable excitement, they were ejected. On Saturday, suits were brought against the lessee and manager, Mr. R. G. Marsh, who gave bonds in \$1000 to answer to the same in January,

telligent and cultivated colored people, with their friends, are insulted and outraged at every corner of P. F. Porter, wife and four other ladies, all colored, residing on the line of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, enthe streets.

The beautiful river St. Lawrence is just in front of our windows. On the opposite side, we have a pleasant view of the land of "Victoria and Liberty."

New Music at Dirson's. The following pieces of Music have just been published by Oliver Ditson, Washington street, Boston:—

New Music At Dirson's Make he Marie Franch of the Street, and also arrived with the car being stopped, he summoned the driver to his aid, by which time the two "starters' who staid in church, near Barclay street, had also arrived with the conductor of a Sixth Avenue car—in all, five men conductor of a Sixth Avenue car-in all, five This formidable array of City Railroad functionaries pounced upon Mr. Porter, and kicked, beat, and bang-ed him about most ferociously; also tearing his over-coat and shirt, and breaking his watch. Mrs. Porter endeavored to interfere, but one of the ruffians caught her by the throat, and shook her. There were other ladies in the car, (white,) who offered no objection whatever to ride with Mr. Porter and his friends; and a gentleman, who saw the whole affiir, was threatened

Prophet. Morceaux faciles et brillantes. Composed is a leading member of the Union Methodist Church in Fifteenth street, and the Superintendent of that Sun-

o the American public.

Owing to the injuries received in this affray, Mr.

All these pieces are printed in the handsomest style. Porter is confined to his bed. We understand that a suit will be instituted immediately against the Eighth

Boston, comprising the whole city, with the new boundaries of the Wards; and in addition to its copious Business Directory, it gives some interesting Sketches at Mount Auburn, by Hammatt Billings, Esq. executed with artistic skill—together with a great deal of other valuable information.

John P. Jewett & Co. have also published another very pretty and useful bijou—The Juvenile Almanac, for 1857, full of stories in proce and poetry, and pictorial illustrations, capitally designed, besides the usual rial illustrations, capitally designed, besides the usual resolutions, pledging aid to Walker, calling on the covernment to seed national vessels to San Juan delayed. for 1857, full of stories in proce and poetry, and pictorial illustrations, capitally designed, besides the usual Calendar, and blank leaves for memoranda during each month. The children will all want a copy of this Almanac, and let them be gratified as far as possible.

The Insurance of Excitement. A gentleman direct from Tennessee informed the editor of the Evansville Journal, on the 9th inst., that in the whole region from Memphis, through Clarksville and Dover on the Cumberland river, the greatest alarm existed in regard to the movements of the negroes. The jails in all the counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The county courts assembled in each county, and vigilance.

Gen. Walbrilgo of New York, and others. A series of resolutions, pledging aid to Walker, calling on the government to send national vessels to San Juan del Sur, and endorsing Minister Wheeler's course in Nicaragua, was adopted. A collection was afterwards made, amounting to \$1307. The committee were also notified that one thousand rifles were ready to be placed at their service, that the St. Nicholas Hatel would send by the steamer on Wednesday one hundred barrels of bread, and the Metropolitation of the army. It was also announced by Gen. Wheat, that 2000 volunteers were ready to start from New Orleans, and that hundreds would leave New York on Wednesday next.

The Filibustering Army.—It appears from

December 23d, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

The ladies managers of the twenty-third NATIONAL of walls, by means of a combination of autumn leaves ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR have the satisfaction of with water-color landscapes, to all who purchase the announcing that the coming occasion will very greatly latter for that purpose. excel any preceding one, in the amount, the beauty, and the variety of the articles contributed from all given by a Scottish friend unknown.

BOOKS—some of great value :—Ocean Flowers and parts of the world.

From France, (contributed by the ladies managers their Teachings, two illustrated Bibles, rare and value now resident in Europe, and by their friends of the able, one old and curious-the engravings after the Vat-Paris Evangelical churches,) the model baskets of ioan and Michael Angelo's works in the Sixtine chape Camaret, the celebrated French artist in vannerie, and other places, and Raphael's works in the Loggia which are yet to appear as New Year's novelties in Paris. Also, the most beautiful little pieces of drawing room farniture imaginable; recommended especially to poni, Dr. Antonio, Lyric Gems of Scotland, The Serf those in search of appropriate Bridal presents. They Sisters, The Abbottsford Miscellany, Port-Royal and its consist of jardinières, etagères, writing desks, tea- Saints, Ladies' Book of all Manner of Work, Webb's caddies, jewel-boxes, work-boxes and crochet-cases, Psalmody, Bee and White Ants, History of the League, blotters and watch-boxes; all of the rare inlaid Boule, Entomologist's Annual, Crabbe Robinson's Exposure called by the French, 'Ebenisterie d' art;' beautiful of Misrepresentations of Clarkson, Henrietta's History Gothic and light drawing-room chairs and music-stool.

A choice selection of porcelaine, some of exquisite beauLibrary for the Young, the Invalid's Offering, Histoire ty, painted by Sansens, the distinguished artist in this des Etats Unis, Religion in India. style. An assiette Louis Quatorze ; enriously delicate The Refreshment table will give visitors from the vases for violets of a new design; pen-trays, covered country a pleasant Dining and Tea room, without the soup-basins, cups, and a vast variety of smaller pieces necessity of leaving the Hall. of a charming fancy.

We have never before received so fine a collection of

bronzes, each a remarkable work of art of Mene, Fontaine, and other distinguished artists, from the repositories of Susse & Giroux. Among them are a most perfectly modelled vase, a boy and rabbit-butch; a Vicandière; a dog. All these are inkstands. An ad- Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for mirable model of the column Vendome ; elegant gold- gratuitous distribution :bronzed, marble-mounted flower vases of cut glass. An- No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.

artistic designs-some of oak, made from the timber of No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.

as works of art. Among the novelties is a suit of rarely-fancied wool-knit chamber decorations, of great value and beauty, from Paris, which ought to be seen by all engaged in working for fairs.

No. 13. The Two Allars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

No. 14. 'How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery?' or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Mrs. We Characteristic Converted.

razors, braces, soap, portmonnaies, purses, carpetbags, lounging or night travelling-caps, shirts, cravats,

literary, architectural, rural, and warlike. Among No. 18. The Fugitive Stave Law and Its Victims. them, the taking of Sebastopol, Panoramic views of the No. 19. Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion. By Charles K. Whipple. streets and places of Paris, at dawn, noon and twilight, with a display of pyrotechnics. This is what the No. 20. A Ride Through Kanzas. By Thoma English ladics call 'a neer show,' and will be exhibited Wentworth Higginson. at the Toy Table, with a beautiful one from Manchester, which we have not yet examined. We have receiv- distribution, should be made to Samuel May, Jr., 21 ed some rare dolls ; Little Red-Riding-Hood, a lady of Cornhill, Boston ; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nas the olden time, a crying child, and many of wax and sau street, New York, and 31 North Fifth Street, Philwashing qualities. Toy-books and story-books have adelphia; to Joel McMillan, Salem, Columbiana Co., ful packages of views of the Monuments and Landscapes of the world, to be got no where else, particularly invite the attention of our infant friends.

sanne have sent a charming collection of Swiss carved and painted wood work. Fans, a jour, and with the costumes and arms of the cantons ; card-cases, winders, watch-cases, work-boxes, card-receivers, models of cottages, and many other objects, -all painted with views Collections by Parker Pillsbury : of Chillon, Chamouni, Lucerne, the Oberland and the Swiss scenes most wanted, and richest in poetic and historic associations. Alabaster flower-painted and artistic paper weights of surprising perfection.

tions are astonishingly beautiful. Among them is an unequalled collection of the Ayrshire Tartan woodwork, sent by our Edinburgh friends, at the suggestion of Mrs. Stowe, which supplies every possible utensil for ladies' writing desks or work baskets. The card-cases, THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Guylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says paper-folders, pens and pencils, lozenge boxes, notereceivers, and Burns's Songs in this appropriate binding, are of indescribable neatness and beauty.

In this box came a new sort of young gentlemen's a novelty in Damask table lines, ordered by the donor the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., expressly for the Bazar, the designs not yet being introduced into commerce. Two pieces are heads of Victoria and Washington. Infusoires for the better pre-

kets of white and rose color for drawing-room windows, to osier, ribbon-women and ornamental leather-wrought ones for the work-table. The new woollen and cotton knitted and crochet bed, table, cradle, chair and toilette covers, are of magnificent size and exquisite workmanship. Small table mats, and pen-and-ink sketched doileys, neck-ties, boods, pin-cushions, and all smaller objects in wool and cotton, are contributed tions that may be sent to us will be promptly and in most attractive abundance, permitting the largest gratefully acknowledged. possible choice. One fur muff ; splendid dressing cases.

MAGNIFICENT TAPESTRIES.

casion, both by the magnificence of their beauty and the distinguished sources from which they come. Among them are a Prie-Dieu chair from Glasgow friends, a NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENset of chairs consisting of thirteen pieces each of differ-An Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York, will be held at Albany, the second week in February, 1857. The time and place of meetings to held at Albany, the second week in February, 1857. ent design, from our Cork friends (convertible also to folding screens.)

A piano or table cover— 'The Four Seasons'—illustrated in three repetitions of four different bouquets, four paradis just finished by Mrs. Harriet Martineau, which for design and execution is of indescribable attraction.

A piano or table cover— 'The Four Seasons'—illustrated in three and place of meetings to be duly onnounced.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillstown, which for design and execution is of indescribable attraction.

Suean B. Anthony and others are expected to be in attendance. traction.

THE BOOK TABLE

Which has always furnished so inviting an occasion for Which has always furnished so inviting an occasion for the selection of unequalled writing materials, will now ventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slabe more than ever worthy of admiration. Mr. Webb avery Society: and family, and Miss Waring, have ordered from de la Rue a small quantity of his most elegant and recherché note-paper, of the choicest colors and fancy, with the newest style of envelope case, with blotters to correspond, of precious woods, metal studded. These, with the finely-finished leather and pocket-book work, cut-lery, machines for cutting lead pencils, Killarney and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. the finely-finished leather and pocket-book work, cutwood work, pearl-gray papier maché, in desks, note- ANTHONY, and others. books, letter-books, inkstands, jewel and crochet boxes of carved oak, book-trays, &c., will be a valuable addition to the autographs, paintings, and rare books. One or two sets only of the Liberty Bell from the beginning in 1839, can be had, as it is out of print. A small collection of classic cameos from Naples; one Venus the above speakers. tion to the autographs, paintings, and rare books. One accroupie—a statuette; a set of phrenological casts, corrected by Spurzheim himself, very valuable; a few articles of French pottery, in elegant Etruscan forms.

B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y. articles of French pottery, in elegant Etrusean forms.

English School of Water Colors. A rare collection just received from the portfolios of distinguished amateurs and artists-such as has never been before offered at the Baznar. Mrs. Herbert Thomas, Mrs. Enfield, Mr. Orrocks, Miss Barbara Smith, Miss Hazlitt, Miss Anna Mary Howitt, and others, have contributed landscapes and figure pieces. A set of beautiful vignette pencil drawings from John Ollerenshaw, Esq.; two miniature books of gems ; Books of lithographic views, portraits and landscapes, for framing; Madonna of

Concorde; the Arc de Triomphe; the Palace of th Luxembourg; the Empress and Child; Views of Edin-burgh and the North of England; Stereoscope, with

Little Falls, N. Y. Syracuse, Port Byron, JEWELRY-Some very beautiful and valuable pieces

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Monday, Thursday, Monday, WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Drama be

TOUR TO THE WEST

WM. WELLS BROWN will read the new Drama written

by himself, in favor of freedom, called ' Experience, or

fore the 'Chebacco Library Association' in Essex, Wednesday evening next, Dec. 31.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in LEOMINSTER on Sunday evening next, Dec. 28. TF CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in

the Universalist Church, Charlestown, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject: Injurious manage-ment of Convicts.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Amer-ican Auti-Slavery Society, will speak in STONEHAM on Sunday next, Dec. 28.

TO STORE-KEEPERS AND PRINTERS. A colored young man of proper acquirements, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situation as clerk.

A colored young woman is desirous to learn the art

of printing.

A young colored man is seeking emyloyment as a

olacksmirh or porter.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,

Dec. 12.

21 Cornhill.

SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-aged American woman, who can make herself useful as house-keeper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the disabled, &c., and who has had many years' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this

WATER CURE.

DR. WELLINGTON, 34 East Twelfth street, corner of University Place. New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this ountry. Call and see. Board by the day or week. New York, Nov. 21, 1856. 5t p

DIED-In Lynn, Miss Aroline A. Chase, daughter of the late Mr. Isaiah Chase, aged 49.

Heralds of Freedom.

'TRUTH, LOVE, JUSTICE.' PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY

C. H. BRAINARD,

124 WASHINGTON STREET, MAGNIFICENT lithographic Print, with the above

'Champions of Freedom,'

in which will be presented the portraits of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THEODORE PARKER. RALPH WALDO EMERSON. GERRIT SMITH. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

These portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French artist, L. Groze-lier, from daguerreotypes taken expressly for the pur-pose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distin-guished originals ever presented to the public.

PRICE, \$1 50. Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of *The Liberator*.

December 26 Imis.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months.

PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED. Extra Inducements for 1857.

LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT A will at once receive our Catalogue or Books for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their ad-dress. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our books are sold only by canvassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post paid,) ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,

181 William street, New York. On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of Cal ifornia, Oregon and Texas.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRES-ENTS.

JOHN T. MATTHEWS, 17 Howard street, has on hand, a select assortment of JEWELRY and FAN-CY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents—all of which he offers at the lowest cash December 5. 4w

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next Quarter of this School will commence on I Thursday, Jan. 15. For Circulars, &c., please

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD,
ABBIE S. HAYWOOD,
Hopedale, Dec. 23, 1856.

The North and the South. A STATISTICAL VIEW

CONDITION FREE AND SLAVE STATES

By HENRY CHASE and CHARLES W. SANRORN. Compiled from Official Documents.

12 me., bound in cloth Price 50 cents

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let him read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860 as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South! we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, speaks thus of this work:

This little book contains a wast amount of informa-

speaks thus of this work:

'This little book contains a wast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the state-holding and non-staveholding States—as to derritors, population, intelligence, religion, noral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies.'

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, N21 117 Washington Street, Boston.

A. J. GROVER,

Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency, EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

Cornelius Bramhall, 186 Fulton st., O. R. Potter & Co., 169 Broadway, cor. Courtland st., Rushmere, Cone & Co., 12 and 14 Warren st., New York.

Thomas J. Hunt, Exchange street, A. L. Paine, Suffolk Bank, Philander Shaw, East Abington, Mass.

Jan. 6 and 7.
Binghampton, Broome Co., Tuesday and Wednesday,
Jan. 13 and 14.
Oswego, Tioga Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20
and 21. N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting for Eastern Merchants, looking up titles to Lands, paying Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Dec. 21, 1856.

There is a great dearth of real anti-slavery feeling in this city. It is, however, strongly Republican in politics; and most of its ministers have, during the the state of the ministers have, during the the state of the state of

Mr. Fosten used up some men and things in his own precall a nad terrible style. Some of his statements have been criticised by his friends, and were thought inconsistent. For instance: One position, which Mr. F. took considerable pains to establish, was, that we could not consistently ask another to do an act which we could not do ourselves; then, in the same discourse, in speaking of the Brooks outrage, he not only course, in speaking of the Brooks outrage, he not only ing, to arouse in it a sense of justice and humanity to-

Another Outrage upon the Eighth Avenue

Blue Ey'd Nell. Ballad composed by G. Linley.

Les Bords du Merrimack Brilliant Variations on Lilly Dale; for the piano. By Charles Grobe.

First Steps on the Piano. By James Bellak. No. 2. Hand Organ Polka; Do they miss me at Home; Dearest spot of earth to me is Home; Little more Cider; Lucretia Borgia.

Second Series of the Repertoire de l'Opera. The Prophet Morgany feille et brillante Ground in the Republic Company of the railroad accommodation on the Eighth Avenue. He owned the property where holived before the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company was organized, and since their rails have been laid, his taxes have been advancing annually, and this last year he paid five dollars more than the previous year—his property having increased in value so much by reason of the railroad accommodation on the Eighth Avenue. He with the same treatment if he dared to interfere.

The Choralist: A Collection of Standard Choruses, Anthems, Trios, Quartettes, &c. With Accompaniment for Piano-Forte or Organ. Two series are now in contemplation. The first will consist of well-known compositions, mostly selections from the principal Oratorios; and the second, of original pieces, adaptations and extracts from the works of Masters hitherto inaccessible to the American public.

Fifteenth street, and the Superintendent of that Sunday School.

Both Mr. P. and his wife have frequently ridden up and down in the Eighth Avenue Railroad cars, without being molested before, and why he should be assailed at this time, it is easy to conjecture, when it is stated that he is Treasure of the New York Legal Rights Association, under whose anspices the case of Dr. Pennington and the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company is now being tried in the Superior Court.

Owing to the injuries received in this affray, Mr.

counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The county courts assembled in each county, and vigilance committees and patrols had been appointed in each neighborhood and township. Eight more negroes had been hung at Dover, making nineteen in all. No overt act had been committed, but the proof against them of insurrectionary designs, it was said, was conclusive.

The U. S. Senate. No Republican Senator has been placed on any Committee of the Senate, in any position of dignity, influence or power. New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire are virtually distranchised by the infiguitous prescription.

TTO OPEN A HALL NO. 15 WINTER STREET.

tique vases; taper stands.

A few pieces of Berlin Iron, as inkstands, paper No. 3. weights, watch-hook, for the table of one writing No. 4. against time, heads of Goethe and Schiller ; one Shakspeare inkstand, candlesticks of classic and fancy mod- No. 5. Palfrey.
No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hilels,-one piece, a cherub bearing a flame, to be fitted as a gas-burner; paper knives of steel and pearl, of

No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. Many novelties in objects for Ladies. New sandal wood fans; embroidered tulle morning caps; embroi- No. 9. dered muslin and cambric, lace and guipure toilettes, complete, mounted, and ready for wearing; embroi- No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burloigh dered pocket-handkerchiefs, with perfumed cases and boxes; some pieces of embroidered bouquet patterns,

No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges. in cushions, slippers and mats, worthy of examination as works of art. Among the novelties is a suit of

Gentlemen have been especially remembered by our contributors from abroad, and furnished with canes, No. 15. No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery.

By Rev. Charles Beecher.

For Children, there are a vast variety of Games, arrived in profusion too numerous to specify. Beauti- Ohio ; or to Joseph Walton, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

should be sent to Francis Jackson. Treasurer of the The ladies of the Free Evangelical Church of Lau- American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

From England, Scotland and Ireland the contribu-

Every variety of basket, from suspension flower baskets of white and rose color for drawing-room windows,

These constitute a most remarkable feature of the oc-

the Sixtine Chapel.

A splendid portfolio of PHOTOGRAPHS, French, Scotch and English, of a large size. The Place de la will be charged, to defray expenses.

eight views. Instruction given in a new style of ornamention

For the Managers,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

White Slavery in the United States.

L. Follen.

Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.

The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G.

Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.

Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

Counsels to the syrang Maria W. Chapman. What have De, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the cir

culation of any particular Tract of the above series

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury.

Essex Co. Anti-Slavery Society,

Weymouth Female Λ. S. Society, for Tract Fund,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

SAMUEL J. MAY, President.

JAMES FULLER, Secretary.
WM. E. ABBOTT, Treasurer.
IRA H. COBB,
LYMAN KINGSBURY,
JARMIN W. LOGUEN,

TION.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN !

Oswego, Oswego Co., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Rome, Oneida Co., Tuesday, "8.

Tuesday, "18.

Wednesday, "14.

Herkimer, Herkimer Co., Tuerdny, 20. Wednesday, 21.

Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held in accordance with the following programme, and will be attended by Benjamin S. Jones, Jane Elizabeth Jones, and Stephen S. Foster. The precise day, &c., to be announced hereafter.

Cortlandville, Cortland Co., Tuesday and Wednesday

We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm nousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, des, and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing

20 00

South Danvers, Mass.,

Boston, Dec. 24, 1856.

At Amherst, N. H.,

Milford. Reading, Mass., Manchester, " How to Give a Northern Man a Back Bone, at the fol lowing places:

AYER'S

经国际

POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA. Wronged, oppressed, degraded woman, Either a plaything or a slave; No defender, no lawgiver Sought her from such lot to save. Forty centuries did woman Bend her neck to tyrant yoke ; But the Savier came with freedom. And th' oppressor's chainbe broke Grateful, freed, true-hearted Woman !

Show such freedom is your right; Tread the path the Savior pointed, Leading up to heaven's light. Was your yoke of slavery gailing? See ! your brethren feel its weight ; See your darker sister suffering ; Aid her to escape such fate.

Fair emancipated Woman, By your home and its dear ties Do not leave your darker sister Daughter, sister, wife, or mother. Or of North, or Southern State, Oh, by all your feelings human, Snatch her from such dreadful fate !

Oh, by all the rights of Woman, Set your darker sister free ; Think, oh think her degradation Soils all women's purity. Woman's office is to follow In the track of cruel wrong, Binding up the broken-hearted,'-Gentlest hands by love made strong, True, courageous, noble Woman,

Millions hang upon your word ! How many hearts be warmed and strengthened By your fearless pleading stirred From your deepest deeps of feeling Pour the words of truth and love, To man's better self appealing.

Lift him mammon's slough above Oh, thou noblest type of Woman ! Raised above convention's tide, Brave, yet gentle, firm and fearless Woman's glory, Woman's pride, That like thee our Western sisters Filled glad History's glorious tale-Trod like thee the Savior's footsteps-Christian FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Tenterden, Kent, (Eng.) JANE ASHINY

For the Liberator. THE CREED OF DOUGLAS.

The Dropsied Dwarf of Illinois,
By brother sneaks called 'Little Giant.' He who has made so great a noise, By being to the Slave Power pliant;; Upon the Senate floor one day, . Rebuking' Freedom's friends, did say : Republicans must stay at home, Or hide their thoughts so none can find them; The Democrat alone can roam,

Nor leave his sentiments behind him.

Pray why? asks Freedom, in surprise: Because,' the Dropsied Dwarf replies, ' Your glitt'ring generalities Are odious in dear Legrée's eyes ; While we such ' self-apparent lies' Reject-and in his favor rise.'

"Ah! then," said Freedom, 'in my rambles I'll keep away from negro shambles Yet you, I see, your creed suits well, 'Twill serve you here-and when in hell !' Boston, Dec. 13. JOHN BALL, JR.

THE CHRISTIAN.

BY HURCHUNDER DUTT. [The author of the following unpretending lines is a native convert from Hindooism to Unitarian Christianity, and is now one of the most active fellow-laborers with the Rev. Mr. Dall in his Mission at Calcutta.]

No man can boast a prouder name Than that the Christian bears : A king might emulate the crown Of Righteousness he wears. What soldier armed will envy not The panoply of faith In which he fights the goodly fight With Satan and with Death? Who is a Christian? Is it he

Who to all creeds der Except his own, a holy joy, A beaven beyond the skies? Who counts as lost all such as err, Or differing read the Word, Though swell the currents of their sonls By love and rapture stirred ? Who is a Christian? Is it he

Who never fails to go, On Sabbath day, to church, to hear The pealm sung loud or lowme returning, clean forgets What he so oft has heard.

That those who honor God in truth Must do his blessed Word? Or is it he who, sacredly With water sprinkled o'er. Is the same creature in God's sight He chose to be before-

Whose soul has not been born anew, Nor cleansed with purging fire, God's Holy Spirit, that of old The prophets did inspire ? Or he who by the wayside finds A bleeding brother man, And heedless turns away-unlike

The good Samaritan ; Who hears the orphan's plaintive cry, The widow's wail of woe, And yet whose Christian heart for them No sympathy can know?

Not such are Christians, though they bear That meek and glorious na He is, whose work abideth sure, When tried by cleansing flame;

Whose light the Spirit is-whose creed, Nor narrow nor confined, Sees hope for all in earnest life of faith and works combined.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Tis sweeter than all else below, The daylight and its duties done, To fold the arms for rest, and so Relinquish all regards but one; To see her features in the dark ; To lie and meditate once more Some grace he did not fully mark, Some tone he had not heard before; Then, from beneath his head to take Her notes, her picture, and her glove.

And press them to the heart of love ; And then to whisper " Wife," and pray To live so long as not to miss That unimaginable day Which farther seems the nearer 'tis; And still from joy's unfathomed well To drink, in sleep, while on her brow Of innocence ineffable The laughing bridal roses blow.

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For Dyspersia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild does—from one to four—to stimulate the stometh and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, bodsburra, and southurn of dyspensia will rapidly dysappear. When it is gone, don't forget what care.

WM.

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FOR NERYOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Pain
in the Nomach, Buck, or Sidet, take from four to eight
pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficient
ly, take more the next day until they do. These couplaints will be swept out from the system. Don't was
these and their kindred disorders because your stomach
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is foul.

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cleansing.

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